

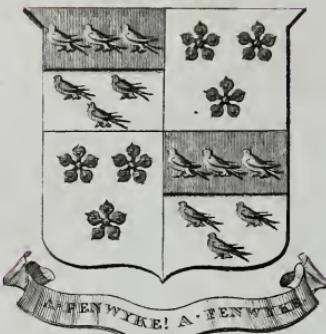
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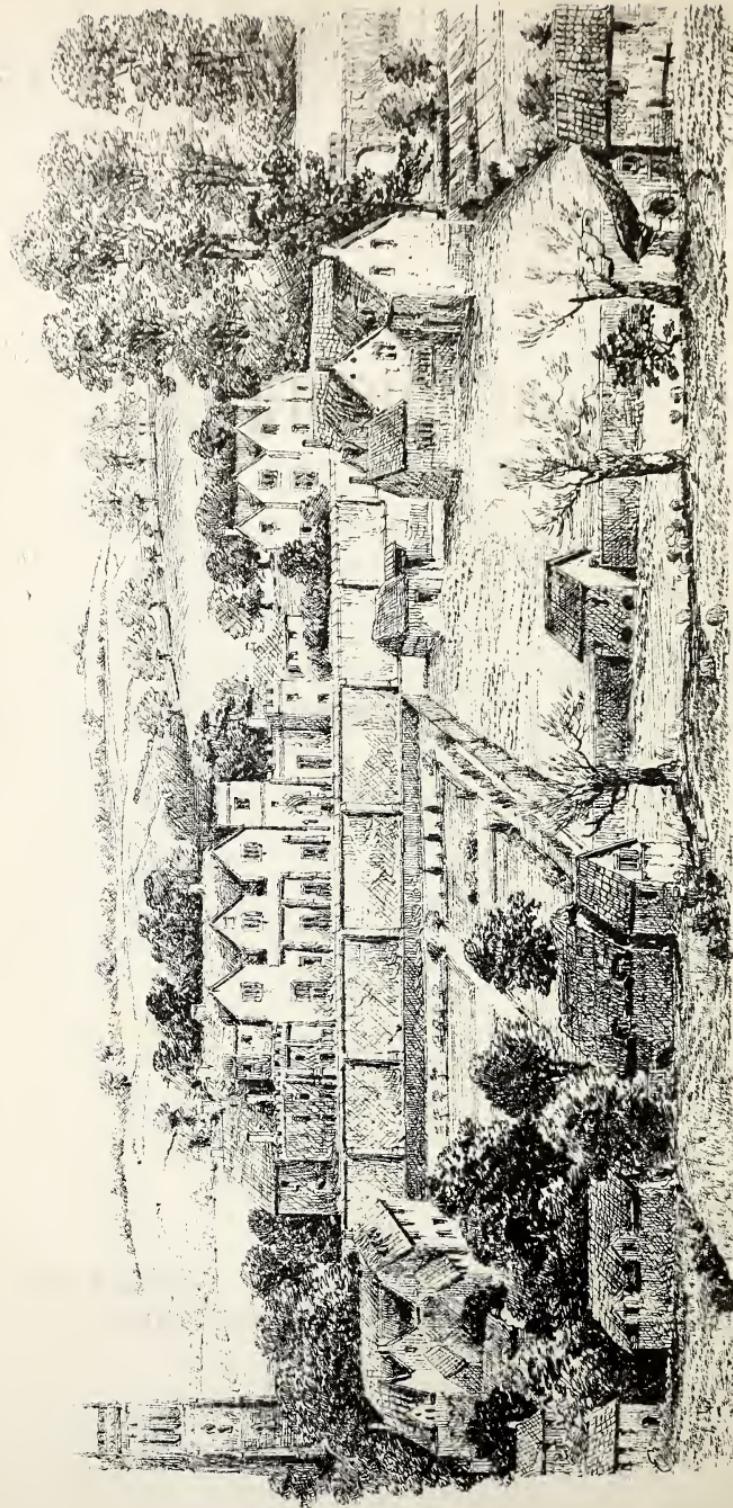


SOMERSETSHIRE
Archæological and Natural History Society.

PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEARS 1856-7.

VOL VII.

The former Proceedings of the Society, in Six volumes, are on Sale at the Publisher's, of whom the volumes may be had in cloth binding at 1s. 6d. each, extra.



BRUTON ABBEY, SOMERSETSHIRE.
FROM A DRAWING TAKEN IN 1749.

Somersetshire Archæological

and

Natural History Society.

Proceedings

DURING THE YEARS 1856-7.

VOL. VII.

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THE Society is indebted to LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE for the Engraving of the Seal of Stavordale Priory, given in the present volume ; and to Mr. DICKENSON for the Illustration of the Foundations of St. John the Baptist's Church, Glastonbury, the anastatic drawing of which was executed by Mr. GILES. The Committee have likewise to acknowledge their obligation to Mr. TANSWELL for the use of the blocks from which the illustrations of the paper on Limington were printed ; to Dr. KELLY for the anastatic drawing of the bronze ornaments ; to Mr. A. A. CLARKE for the anastatic drawing of the north front of the Gate House, Cleeve Abbey ; and to Mr. GILES for the original drawings of the remains of the Piscina, &c., the north front of the Gate House, the interior of the Refectory of Old Cleeve Abbey, and the anastatic reduced copy of the ground plan of the same Abbey : these, it will be observed, are intended to illustrate Mr. WARRE's paper on Cleeve Abbey in the preceding volume of the Proceedings.

The Committee do not doubt that these valuable contributions to the present volume of Proceedings will be duly appreciated, and they venture to hope that other members may be induced to follow the example.

In conclusion, the Committee would repeat that they are not responsible for any of the statements or opinions expressed in the Proceedings, the authors of the several papers being alone answerable for the statements which their papers contain.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.
DURING THE YEARS 1856-7.

—
PART I.
—

Eighth Annual Meeting.

THE Eighth Annual Meeting was held at Bridgwater, on Monday, the 25th of August, 1856, WILLIAM STRADLING, Esq., in the Chair.

The Vice-Presidents, and General and Local Secretaries, were severally re-appointed. Messrs. Elliot, Gillett, J. Woodland, T. S. Baynes, and Drs. Metford and Kelly, were elected members of the Committee.

The following Report of the Committee was read by the Rev. W. A. JONES:—

“In presenting their Eighth Annual Report, your Committee have again the pleasure of informing you that the number of members is well sustained, and consequently that there is every reason to hope that as the Society took root rapidly, so it may grow steadily, and become permanently useful to the cause of Archæology and Natural History. Still the limited amount of its income presents a serious obstacle to its exertions; and many an opportunity of profitable investigation and of obtaining valuable additions to our Museum has been, and will be, lost, if no

means can be devised to increase our funds. The Committee have not thought the funds of the Society sufficiently prosperous to justify any considerable purchases; but numerous additions, many of them of much interest, have been made to our Collection, by the kindness of individual contributors.

“The Casts from the Wells Sculptures, purchased last year, have been carefully and judiciously arranged, in such a manner as to be at once highly ornamental to the Museum, and to afford a most interesting study to the lovers of Mediæval Art.

“The Conversazione Meetings, held at Taunton during the winter months, have been well attended, and the Papers read on those occasions have served materially to promote the interests and objects of the Society. The expenses on account of these meetings, however, do not fall upon the general funds of the Society, but are defrayed exclusively, as heretofore, by those members who attend them.

“The Committee confidently hope that the volume of Proceedings due this year, the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed, will not be deemed inferior to any which the Society has as yet published, either in matter or illustration.

“It was originally intended that the Annual Meeting of the Society should have been held at Bridgwater in the course of the present month for the dispatch of business, and, as usual, for reading Papers and making Excursions; but, the British Archæological Association having fixed upon the same time and place for their Annual Congress, the Committee determined to cede the ground to them this year, and to recommend the Members of this Society to attend their Meeting as visitors. Our present Annual

Meeting will, therefore, be held solely for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Society. This arrangement, however, will not prevent the issue of a Volume of Proceedings to our Members for the current year, materials for which of an interesting character are already in hand.

“ In conclusion, your Committee feel themselves justified in congratulating the Society both on what it has already done for the benefit of Archaeological and Natural Science in the County, and on the prospect before it of increasing and permanent usefulness.”

The Treasurer's Report, of which the following is an abstract, was likewise presented.

**The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archaeological
Dr. and Natural History Society.**

Dr.	£ s. d.	Cr.
1856.		
To Subscriptions -	218 0 0	
		1856,
		£ s. d.
By Balance of former Ac- count -	-	5 18 7
“ Expenses of Vol. of “ Pro- ceedings” -	-	79 17 0
“ Coal, Gas, and Candles -	-	4 7 10
“ Postage and Carriage -	-	3 0 2
“ Insurance -	-	1 2 6
“ Commission -	-	4 10 0
“ Stationery, Printing, &c. -	-	16 16 1
“ Sundries -	-	8 11 11
“ Wells Casts -	-	17 14 6
“ Book Cases -	-	5 0 0
“ Curator's Salary -	-	25 0 0
“ Rent -	-	25 0 0
“ Expenses of Annual Meet- ing -	-	9 10 0
“ Balance -	-	11 11 5
	£ 218 0 0	£ 218 0 0

These reports having been adopted, the proceedings of the Society, in accordance with the suggestion of the Committee, were formally closed, and the Members present joined the Congress of the British Archaeological Association

in their meetings and excursions. By this arrangement many of the Officers and Members of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society, had the pleasure of making the personal acquaintance of their fellow-labourers from other parts of the kingdom, and of showing their sympathy and respect for the officers of a kindred Society. As the proceedings of the Congress of the Association have been recorded in their own Transactions, it is unnecessary to give an account of them here. The observations made by Mr. Planche on the Statues on the West Front of Wells Cathedral, and the examination of the records and various documents among the Archives of the Corporation of Bridgwater, by Mr. Black, were of such value and great local interest as to demand a special notice and acknowledgment on the part of this Society.

Ninth Annual Meeting.

THE Ninth Annual Meeting of the Society, was held at Bruton, on Tuesday the 4th August, 1857, under the Presidency of the Right Honourable Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

The noble President in his opening address observed, that, it was gratifying to know that the County of Somerset was not only well adapted to the pursuit of Archaeological enquiries, but was, to a great extent, virgin soil. The Agriculturist knew well the value of virgin soil, and the Archaeologist was equally alive to it. The dialects of Somerset had not hitherto been attended to as they ought ; and even to this day there was unfortunately no decent History of the County. From the public spirit displayed by the gentlemen of Somerset on some occasions, he hoped the time was come when we might look forward to having a decent History of the County ; and if some dozen gentlemen would put their shoulders to the wheel, each taking perhaps a hundred—and the gentlemen of the County would assist by their contributions —it might be done. Nothing could be more interesting than a work of this description would be, and it was surprising that there was not more anxiety evinced to obtain one. His Lordship alluded to the local customs that were dying out and becoming obsolete, and strongly urged on the Members of the Society, the importance of recording them before they entirely disappeared. His Lordship expressed the deep interest he felt in the Society, and trusted it would receive from the County, the support it required and deserved.

The Rev. F. WARRE then read the following Report of the Committee :—

“ In presenting their Ninth Annual Report, your Committee have the pleasing duty to announce that though the Society has lost many of its Members from death and removal, and other causes, the loss has been made up by recent accessions. The number of new Members admitted during the year is 31. The Committee at the same time desire to express their earnest hope, that a large proportion of the Members may be induced in future to take an active part in promoting the objects of the Society. They are convinced that the Society has among its associates very many whose acquirements and opportunities would enable them to render material aid in the elucidation of the Archæology and Natural History of the County. There is a wide field open, and great need of prompt and energetic action. The ravages of time and the more cruel ravages of ignorance and indifference, together with the inroads of agricultural and economic improvements, render it imperative upon those who are interested in the History of the County, not to delay noting and recording the vestiges of the past, which are fast wearing away or being destroyed. The Committee venture to hope that this appeal will secure the active co-operation of Members if not by preparing and reading papers on definite subjects, at least by communicating to the Officers of the Society, such facts and observations as come before them in their several localities.

“ The Committee have the pleasure to acknowledge several valuable and interesting contributions to the Museum during the past year, and they would strongly urge upon the Members and Friends of the Society the great importance of a central Museum, such as that of the

Society at Taunton, for the reception and safe custody of those objects which illustrate the Archæological and Natural History of the County. Without such a Museum many of the most interesting relics of antiquity would soon be lost or forgotten, and others would be comparatively valueless except as associated with objects in the Museum of similar character. They would therefore earnestly solicit contributions of this nature for the Museum, and would at the same time suggest, that the value of such gifts or deposits would be greatly enhanced, if they are accompanied with a careful statement of the time, place, and circumstances of their discovery.

“ By a pecuniary grant, under the judicious direction of the Rev. H. M. Scarth, the Society has been instrumental during the past year in the timely preservation of the interesting chambered Sepulchral Tumulus at Wellow, in the neighbourhood of Bath, and the Committee greatly desire the Funds of the Society were such as to enable them to do more in this way.

“ The portfolio of the Society has been enriched during the past year by several interesting photographs of Architectural Remains in the County, contributed by J. B. Donne, Esq. The value of the faithful delineations supplied by this process cannot be over-estimated, and the Committee would greatly rejoice to find that the Members who practice the photographic art, are turning their attention to this means of aiding Archæological Science. They would likewise suggest that photographs of Geological Sections would be of great service towards completing the Natural History of the County.

“ The British Archæological Association having fixed upon Bridgwater for holding their Annual Congress, (at which place the Somersetshire Archæological Society had

intended to meet,) from a desire to manifest becoming courtesy to a kindred Society with which our own is on friendly relations, no Meeting was held last year for the reading of Papers. Several Members of the Society, however, and some of the Officers, attended the Meeting of the Association, and the Committee have subsequently had the pleasure of granting the use of some plates for the illustration of their Proceedings.

“ The Committee have to acknowledge the courtesy with which the Mayor and Corporation of Bridgwater have afforded every facility to your Secretaries for the examination of the Ancient Charters and Archives of that town, and the result of that examination gives them reason to expect that most valuable and interesting materials may be had from that source for the Proceedings of the Society, illustrating not only the History of the town of Bridgwater, but also the County at large.

“ The Conversazione Meetings have been held in the Museum during the winter months, and have been well attended. While the expense of these Meetings is defrayed exclusively by those who attend them, your Committee feel assured that they have greatly conduced to advance the interests and objects of the Society.

“ Various circumstances having occurred which rendered it undesirable to publish this year a Volume of Proceedings of the same size as in former years, your Committee considered that they would be best consulting the wishes and convenience of the Members by issuing a larger Volume than usual, to include the Proceedings of 1856-7. This Volume which is now being printed, will, they hope, be ready for delivery early next year. In conclusion the Committee, while congratulating the Society upon the large amount of success which has up to this time attended

its operations, would strongly urge upon the Members the necessity of still further increasing the number of subscribers, as the only means, without increasing the amount of the Annual Subscriptions, of placing the Funds in a healthy and efficient state."

In the absence of the Treasurer, the Financial Report was read by the Rev. W. A. JONES, of which the following is an abstract :—

The Treasurer in Account with the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

Dr.		Cr.
1857.	£ s. d.	
To Balance of former Account	11 11 5	
,, Subscriptions	- 200 0 0	
	1857.	£ s. d.
	By Expenses of Vol. of " Proceedings "	- 54 18 0
	,, Coal, Candles, and Gas	- 12 11 11
	,, Postage and Carriage	- 1 13 1
	,, Insurance	- 1 2 6
	,, Stationery, Printing, &c.	- 8 12 5
	,, Commission on Collection of Arrears	- 4 3 0
	,, Sundries	- 2 7 1
	,, Repairing Tumulus at Wellow	- 0 16 0
	,, Davis fixing Wells Casts	- 5 0 0
	,, Wells Casts—second instalment	- 18 6 8
	,, Stuffing Birds	- 0 18 0
	,, Curator's Salary	- 25 0 0
	,, Expenses of Annual Meeting	- 3 13 0
	,, Rent	- 25 0 0
	,, Balance	- 47 9 9
	£ 211 11 5	£ 211 11 5

The Vice-Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurers, were severally re-appointed. J. H. Speke, Esq., was elected Honorary Corresponding Member; Messrs. Edwards Beadon, W. E. Surtees, Wm. Blake, Capt. Doveton, Rev. J. P. Scott, Rev. W. T. Redfern, Rev. Dr. Routledge, and the Rev. T. A. Voules, were elected as Members of Committee.

The Rev. THOS. HUGO, M.A., F.A.S., read a paper on "Architectural Restoration," in which he animadverted on the too frequent disregard and violation of the original design, so that attempts made to restore ancient buildings were, in many instances, not restorations, but deteriorations.

Mr. J. G. BORD read a paper on Bruton. He inferred that, as Brewton was supposed to be an ancient demesne of the crown, under the Saxon monarchs, it was not improbable that Ailmer, or Æthelman, Earl of Cornwall and Devon, should, with the consent of King Edgar, have founded here a religious house for Benedictine Monks.

At the Norman Conquest William conferred the manors of Brewton and Brewham, among others, upon Sir William de Mohun. He was succeeded by his son, William de Mohun, who gave Lydeard St. Lawrence to the Canons of Taunton. This son, William de Mohun the third, was one of the barons who adhered to the Empress Maude against Stephen, and was created Earl of Somerset and Dorset. In the reign of Stephen, A.D. 1142, (according to Dugdale) he founded a Priory for Canons Regular of St. Augustine, on the ruins of a more ancient house for Benedictine Monks, at Brewton. William de Mohun the fourth confirmed his father's grants to this priory, and at his death was interred in the church of this monastery. He was succeeded by his son Reginald. Among the muniments in Dunster Castle is a copy of two grants by William and Reginald Mohun to the Monks of Brewton, to elect their prior from their own house, and present the same to them and their heirs for their approbation. This patronage afterwards came into the family of the Luttrells.

The Manor of Brewton was granted by the crown, in the 37th of Henry VIII, to Sir Maurice Berkeley, Bart.

who made Bruton Abbey his residence by converting it into a mansion. In the chancel of Bruton church is a mural monument to this baronet and his two wives. From him the Manor of Brewton descended successively to Sir Henry Berkeley : Sir Maurice Berkeley : Sir Charles Berkeley, 2nd Viscount Fitzhardinge, A.D. 1617 : Maurice, 3rd Viscount Fitzhardinge, A.D. 1668.

The Abbey of Brewton appears by the parish books to have been in the possession of Wm. Norris, Esq., and others, from 1698 to 1704, when Lady Anne Mason had it till 1709. She was succeeded by Sir John Brownlowe, till 1715, when the estate was purchased by William Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, who afterwards resided at the abbey. The Manor of Brewton was devised by Lord Berkeley to Charles Berkeley, Esq., his 2nd son, who succeeded his father in 1741, about which time the present chancel of Bruton church was erected by him. He also built the abbey stables. He was found drowned in the fish pond, August 1, 1765, and was succeeded by his elder brother John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, who likewise resided at the abbey. On his death, being the last male of his family, the moiety of Bruton Manor was sold, in accordance with his will, to pay legacies.

The great hall of the abbey was destroyed by fire on Michaelmas-day, 1763; and the abbey was taken down A.D. 1786. The following occur among the entries in the Bruton registers :

23 July, 1624. Capt. Henry Berkeley and his soldiers went from Brewton to Breda, in the low countries, against Spain.

1641. This year was Brewton's fear.

1642. All praise and thanks to God still give
For our deliverance Matthias' eve.

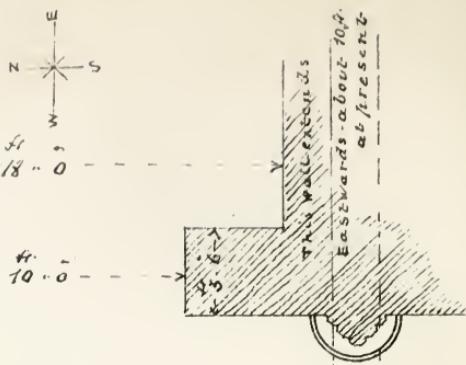
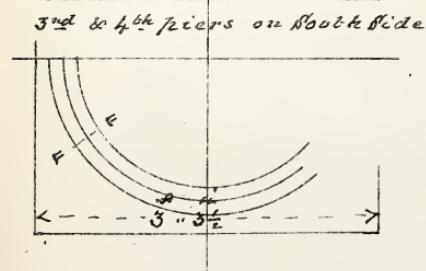
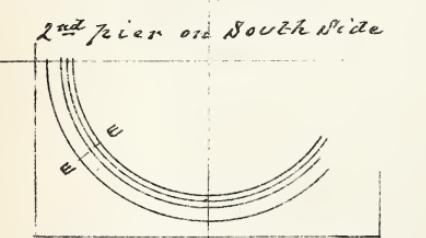
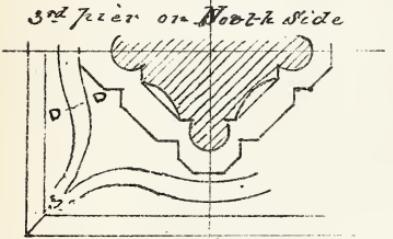
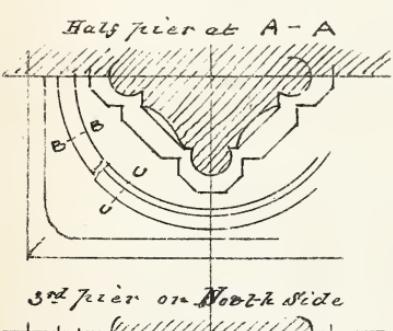
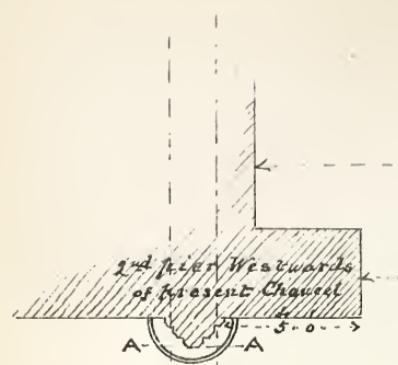
By His great power we put to flight
Our raging foes the Bateombites,
Who came to plunder, burn, and slay,
And quite consume our town this day.

1688. Provisions for Capt. Kirke's troop while at Bruton, 19s.

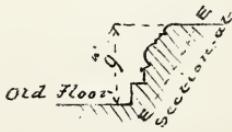
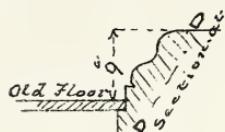
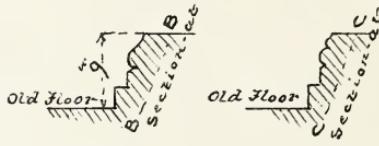
1688, Nov. 20. A skirmish in the town of Wincanton, on the arrival of King William.

The Rev. JOHN EARLE, M.A. said that the executor of the charter referred to by Mr. Bord was evidently the third William de Mohun. There were but four of that name; and in the charter, the executor of it spoke of his father and grandfather as benefactors of the Bruton Monastery, and one of the witnesses to it was "William, his son and heir." It was a question whether the first William de Mohun was the founder of the Abbey or only the restorer of the Priory.

Mr. J. BATTEN, in connection with the paper read by Mr. Bord, observed that the estates of Sir Henry Berkeley, of Yarlington, and Sir Edward Berkeley, of Pylle, were sequestered by the Parliament in the civil war, the former compounding for £1275, and the latter for £770. The charge against Sir Henry, as given by Mr. Edmund Curl, the sequestrator of the Hundred of Catsash, is, "That he was in arms against the Parliament, and his sons who were captains in the King's army, and have been active and malicious enemies against the state." The sequestration was removed by order from Goldsmith's Hall, on the 9th of March, 1646; but in the meantime the sequestrator had taken part of Sir Henry's lands in Galhampton, North Cadbury, and Babcary, and complains in a note "The lands at Babcary I could not let; Sir Henry's people, by his or his lady's orders, had given such threatenings



FOUNDATIONS OF AN EARLIER CHURCH
DISCOVERED DURING THE REPAIRS OF
THE CHURCH OF ST JOHN -
THE BAPTIST - CLASTONBURY.
A.D. 1857.



N.B. The present floor
is about 12 ft. above the
ancient one.

C.E.G. del.

against any that should hold it, that for half a year I made not enough to pay charges." It also appears that he cropped some of the land to wheat, sowing three pecks to the acre, and selling thirteen bushels and a half of the produce at 5s. per bushel. Sir Henry and Sir Edmund were under bond to Alderman Hooke, of Bristol, for £2000, advanced by him for the King's use. He was to have had the security of 22 knights and squires who were nominated, but only five knights and five squires sealed the bond.

The CHAIRMAN said, that in his researches he had met with frequent complaints as to the conduct of the Abbots of Bruton. In one instance the Abbot was suspended for bad conduct by the Bishop.

Lord TALBOT then read a paper on the "Charters of Bruton Priory," and the Rev. F. WARRE on the "Earthworks in the Neighbourhood of Bruton," both of which will be found in Part II.

At the close of Mr. WARRE's paper, Dr. GUEST, Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, remarked, in reference to the death of Geraint ab Erbin, as related by Llywarch Hên, that the expressions employed by the poet did not necessarily prove that Arthur was present as "imperator" at the battle of Llongborth. In the conversation which ensued, it was maintained by the Rev. F. WARRE and the Rev. W. A. JONES that, though not distinctly affirmed, it seemed clearly implied, and might fairly be inferred. Dr. GUEST maintained that great caution was necessary in the use made of the poetical and historical allusions of those early periods.

Mr. DICKINSON, then gave the following notice of indications of the original plan of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Glastonbury :

On looking at the church the other day Meyrick, who

had charge of the works, told me there were Norman bases to piers beneath the pavement. On my enquiring further, I understood that there were none under the first piers, west from the chancel arch; and that the bases of the second were only half columns facing each other, and set into walls which projected five feet on each side towards the centre of the church, and that these walls also turned eastward, and after going under the first piers were lost.

There can be no doubt that these walls were the north, south, and west sides of the ancient tower of the church. And in corroboration of this, it may be mentioned that the two arches on each side next the choir are less in width than the others, and that the corbels over the second pier slightly face westward, as they ought to do, if placed at the intersections of the work above the tower arch with the side walls of the church.*

Mr. C. E. Giles was good enough to send me his sketches of the mouldings of the bases, which he made in May last, while they were uncovered; and I agree in his suggestion of the central tower.

We have in many of our churches towers on the side of the nave or of the chancel, and these are, for the most part, older than the west towers, as are also many of the centre towers which still remain. I am desirous of calling the attention of our antiquaries to the subject of the changes of the position of the tower which have in many cases been made. St. Cuthbert's Wells, for example, presents on each side broad piers, which either supported a central tower, or the two towers placed transept-wise, as at Exeter Cathedral. Those who have studied Professor Willis's work on Canterbury Cathedral,

* Meyrick's sketch of the Foundation, and Mr. Giles's sketches of the Mouldings, are given in the accompanying plate.

will not be surprised at such an arrangement. At Somerton again, with a tower close to the south-west angle of the chancel, there are on the north side very curious inequalities in the breadths of the arches, making it very doubtful whether the north transept is original.

The following are extracts from communications on the subject, which I have received from Mr. C. E. Giles :

“I passed through Glastonbury in May, and saw the excavations for a very few minutes, and took the enclosed rough memoranda ; and having no time to spare, I reluctantly left them without further notice, and I now feel that it is a subject for regret that they were not carefully examined. I have for some time past been firmly convinced that many of our larger Somersetshire churches, which have been altered in the 15th century by the additions of clerestory and western tower, (often by entirely new naves) were previously cruciform with central tower. St. Cuthbert's was, and I told the churchwardens at Glastonbury that I believed St. John's to have been. The piers lately discovered have proved that such was the case. The general plan of procedure seems to have been to build the nave and western tower against the central tower, and then pull down the latter, and then to manage the space occupied by the central tower as well as they could. Sometimes this necessitated two arches smaller than the other new ones to finish the arcades eastwards ; sometimes one arch wider ; examples of both treatments exist. And it will often be found that the corbel head supporting the roof principal, formerly next and adjacent to the west wall of the original tower, faces westwards, shewing that, having been built partly against the tower wall, it was not altered after the removal of the tower. Such a corbel exists at Glastonbury, immediately over the

western side of the ancient tower piers, lately disclosed. The mouldings of the piers, I suppose, will be considered early 13th century work. I meant to have told you that the plan of the tower was almost fully developed ; the central pier not having been disturbed. Mr. Serel, of Wells, told me that the churchwarden's accounts (now extant) show disbursements for repairs to St. Cuthbert's church "Where the steeple did once stand ;" and the dates led me at the time to the conviction that this was for making good at the cross, after removing the central tower, being the last works executed after building the western tower, in the 15th century, or 16th, for I forget the dates now. The evidences at St. Cuthbert's of this repair are still to be seen. I believe that the difficulty of tracing the path of architectural development in Somersetshire, arises from the source of it all having been destroyed, viz., Glastonbury Abbey. There are, however, evidences even in its ruins of it too having undergone a reconstruction in the 15th century—the clerestory was perpendicular. And hence I believe was the source of the movement. Our perpendicular does not accord in mouldings or tracery with that of Devonshire or Gloucestershire ; it does chiefly with Dorsetshire. Besides the class of early cruciform churches, now represented by North Curry, Stoke St. Gregory, Bawdrip, Charlton, and many others, there is another type—that of the tower attached to aisle or transept—as Somerton, Frome, Barton St. Davids, Bishops Hull ; and the smaller churches, Staple-grove, &c., were chiefly built on the plan of simple Romanesque Chapels, now in many cases altered. Thurlbeer is but slightly altered."

The meeting then adjourned, and the members visited the church, the abbot's house, and the hospital. There

was an ordinary at the National School Room, after which the members were hospitably entertained by the Local Secretary H. Dyne, Esq., and other inhabitants of Bruton.

In the evening the following papers were read: Mr. C. MOORE, F.G.S., on "Saurians and their food;" the Rev. W. A. JONES, M.A., F.G.S., on the "Mendip Bone Caverns," which will be found in Part II.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, August 5th, 1857.

A large party assembled at Bruton and proceeded on the Excursion.

The first object of interest was the ancient Priory of Stavordale, now occupied as a farm house, some parts of which are in excellent preservation, though unfortunately very little, if any, care is taken to maintain the characteristic features of the building. The chapel still remains, and exhibits many traces of the elegance and beauty of the original structure. The nave is occupied as a barn, and the choir as a farm house, and the spot which no doubt formerly was graced by a road screen, now shows only a huge partition wall.

The Rev. F. WARRE gave a brief sketch of the history of the building. He stated that it was a small priory of Canons regular of St. Augustine, and was built by one of the Lovell family, in the reign of Henry III. In the time of Edward III, another of the same family founded a chantry, on the site of which the present chapel might probably stand. In the year 1533, the priory was united as a cell with Taunton, which, in common with all the Augustine priories of Somerset, was connected with the great priory of Bristol. Mr. Warre also gave a list of the

priors, as far as he had been able to ascertain them, and read a curious document relating to its suppression in the time of Henry VIII, which had been furnished him by Lord Talbot de Malahide, being a petition from Richard Zouch, for a grant of the property, on the plea that it was given by his ancestors.

The Rev. T. HUGO remarked, on the architectural character of the existing remains, that these were entirely of the later perpendicular period, with the exception of portions of a south doorway, which probably belonged to the former church. Little of the conventional buildings remained, and these were changed so much as to be recognised with difficulty. Mr. Hugo, however, drew particular attention to what was originally a most exquisite chapel on the north side of the chancel, with a connecting arch beautifully panelled, and a roof of fan tracery. It still preserves much of its original beauty, but is divided into several floors, each of which is used by the resident household. He strongly recommended that careful representations should be published of the brackets, &c., of this very interesting roof, which he characterised as some of the finest that he had ever seen. The only difficulty, and that but an apparent one, was in the woodwork of the secular dwelling-house, which divided the building into several stories, and numerous apartments. This seemed of an age coeval with the stone work of the sacred edifice itself. But the difficulty vanished when it was recollected that the Zouch family obtained possession of the place, and occupied it immediately after its surrender to the king. From our knowledge of its construction, as arrived at from the style of the architecture, we find that the edifice was both erected as a church, and converted into a private dwelling within the space of a few years.



Seal of St. Mawrdale Priory, Somerset.

Although, therefore, at first sight perplexing, the difficulty could thus be satisfactorily disposed of.

From Stavordale the company proceeded to Keniwilkin's Castle, Pen Selwood Church, Pen Pits, and Orchard Castle, which are described in Mr. Warre's paper, Part II, p. 42. An interesting relic of the ancient British period was obtained during the visit, from a labourer in the village of Pen—a portion of a *Torque*, found by him in Pen Pits. This is now deposited in the museum of the Society, and delineated among the illustrations of the present volume.

From Orchard Castle the members went to Stourton, where they dined together, and afterwards, were admitted, by the courtesy of Sir H. Hoare, into the grounds and the museum of Stourton House. Here the proceedings of the second day closed.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, August 6th, 1857.

From Bruton the members proceeded to the Church of Shepton-Montague, which contains two beautiful specimens of early English corbels, and a font of the same period. The inscription over the church door none of the members present could decypher ; the modern appearance of some of the letters produced a strong impression that, in the course of recent restorations, the ancient inscription had been re-chiselled, and the shape of some of the letters altered.

Cadbury Castle was the next point of interest. The extensive fortifications of this extraordinary place were examined, under the able guidance of the Rev. F. Warre, who pointed out and explained the characteristic features

of the earthworks. Traces of a stone wall were observed on the interior rampart, and several interesting fragments of Romano-British pottery, with a few sling-stones, were picked up. These are now deposited in the Museum.

Passing by Sutton-Montis Church, where the Norman chancel arch was greatly admired, the company visited the Church of North Cadbury, a remarkably fine specimen of the perpendicular period.

The next object of interest was the Church of All Saints, Castle Cary, which has recently been restored. It is a handsome structure of the perpendicular style, consisting of a nave, two aisles, a chancel, and at the west end a tower and spire. It belongs to the perpendicular period, and was probably built about the reign of Henry VI.

After the company had partaken of refreshments at the Town Hall, the Rev. Prebendary Meade read a paper on "Castle Cary," which will be found in Part II.

The Rev. W. A. JONES, M.A., F.G.S., presented a transcript he had made of a parchment document in the Archives of the corporation of Bridgwater; being an inventory of the vestments of St. Catherine's Isle, in the church of that town. This will be found in Part II.

The Rev. F. WARRE, on behalf of the Society, expressed their sense of the favour conferred upon them by Dr. Guest, of Caius College, Cambridge, and the Rev. J. Earle, late of Oriel College, Oxford, who had attended the meeting and taken part in its proceedings.

The usual votes of thanks having been passed, the proceedings of the annual meeting were formally closed.

The site of the Castle, and the remains of the earthworks and fortifications on the heights above, were afterwards explored, under the guidance of Mr. Warre and Mr. Meade.

Local Museum.

AMONG the more conspicuous objects was the model of a bell from Bruton Church, on which was the inscription "Sancta Maria, ora pro nobis."

E. A. WOODFORDE, Esq., of Ansford House, contributed :—An old battle mace; sand dish from Bruton Abbey; two figures in statuary marble representing "Temperance and Fortitude," from Bruton Abbey; key and purse, found at Evercreech, and containing a shilling of Edward VI; fragment of a bell from Glastonbury Abbey; font for holy water, and part of a monument—the latter a very beautiful and curious specimen, from Glastonbury Abbey; carved oak picture of our Saviour, curious piece of carved ivory, and a key, from Glastonbury Abbey; a medal of our Saviour, in silver, with, on the reverse, our Lady of Loretto, supposed to have belonged to Abbot Whiting, of Glastonbury; a dagger found in the river, at Castle Cary; a pair of stirrups belonging to one of Oliver Cromwell's troopers; carved picture, from Bindon Abbey; lachrymatory, from Bindon Abbey.

J. M. PAGET, Esq., of Cranmore Hall :—An encaustic tile from the Alhambra; ancient screen, representing the Entombment of Rhea Silvia; Christ before Pilate, from Raglan Castle; Moorish tablet, two ware inkstands from Morocco; Rhine ware flagon, &c.

Mr. D. WARD contributed some ancient carving, supposed to have been from Bruton Abbey.

The Frome Museum sent a part of the foundations of a Roman villa, and various other curiosities.

The Rev. J. WHITE exhibited the fossil cone of *Zamia*, found in the oolite at Bruton.

Sketches of architectural remains, &c., in Somersetshire, by Mr. A. A. CLARKE.

A series of Photo-Flemish paintings of Wells and Glastonbury, by W. F. ELLIOT, Esq.

Conversazione Meetings.

6th Season—1855–56.

1855, November 19,—1st Meeting.

On the Sculptures of Wells Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Warre.

On the Architectural Features of Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church, by Mr. R. Walter.

On the Microscope with some of its uses and revelations, by the Rev. W. A. Jones.

1855, December 17,—2nd Meeting.

On the Structure of Shells, &c., by Professor Quckett.

On the Manor and Church of Limington, Somerset, by the Rev. W. R. Crotch.

The Somersetshire Dialect—its pronunciation, by Mr. T. S. Baynes.

1856, *January 21,—3rd Meeting.*

On a brilliant Meteor, seen on the 7th January, 1856, by Mr. C. N. Welman.

On the application of the Microscope to the investigations of Natural History and Archæology, by the Rev. W. A. Jones ; 2nd paper.

On the Somersetshire Dialect, by Mr. T. S. Baynes ; 2nd paper.

„ *February 18,—4th Meeting*

On Botany and Vegetable Physiology, by the Rev. W. R. Crotch.

On several rare Birds seen in the neighbourhood during the severe winter of 1856, by F. H. Woodforde, M.D.

„ *March 24,—5th Meeting.*

On the Sculptures of Wells Cathedral, by the Rev. F. Warre ; 2nd paper.

On Photography, by Mr. Maxwell Lyte.

7th Season,—1856-57.

1856, *November 10,—1st Meeting.*

On Rowboro' Camp, by the Rev. F. Warre.

The French Metrical System, and on an ancient seal discovered at Bridgwater, by the Rev. W. A. Jones.

On various Papyri of ancient Egypt, by Mr. Davies.

1856, *December 8,—2nd Meeting.*

On the Geological Formations in the neighbourhood of Taunton, by the Rev. W. A. Jones.

On some ancient Encaustic Tiles found in St. James' church yard, by the Rev. W. T. Redfern.

On the Clay Manufactures of the middle ages, by Mr. C. E. Giles.

1857, *January 12,—3rd Meeting.*

On the Geographical Distribution of the Vegetable Kingdom, by W. Metford, M.D.

On Shoes in past times, by the Rev. F. Howse.

On the Course of the Wansdyke through Somersetshire, with a notice of the Camps on it, by the Rev. H. M. Scarth.

,, *February 9,—4th Meeting.*

On Pompeii, by Mr. W. E. Surtees.

On Turner and his works, by Mr. Elliot.

,, *March 9,—5th Meeting.*

On the ancient Sports and Pastimes of the people of England, by Mr. Biddulph Pinchard.

On the Collection of Bones of the Elephant, Rhinoceros, Tiger, &c., in the Museum, from the Caverns of the Mendip Hills, by the Rev. W. A. Jones.

On Turner and his works by Mr. W. F. Elliot ; 2nd paper.

The Museum.

PURCHASED BY THE SOCIETY.

The Archæological Society's Journal, for March, June, September, and December, 1856, March and June, 1857.

A copy of the Bayeaux Tapestry.

Inventorium Sepulchrale: an account of some antiquities dug up in the county of Kent.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEARS 1856 AND 1857.

Piece of the lead coffin of Napoleon, from St. Helena, by Mr. SURTEES.

Photographs of old manor house, (King Ina's palace) South Petherton; door-way of St. Joseph's Chapel, Glastonbury; Norman door of Stoke Church; Ford Abbey; and Montacute Priory, by Mr. B. J. M. DONNE.

A pamphlet on measures, weights, and coins, by the author, Mr. YATES.

A collection of eggs of British birds, by Mr. W. FISHER.

Carbonate of lime from Java, by Mr. SINCLAIR.

Madrepores from Weston-super-Mare, by Dr. TOMKINS.

Drawings of Stoke-sub-Hamdon Church; a Byzantine coin from near Hamdon hill, by Mr. R. WALTER.

A collection of prints, maps, &c., by Mr. DAWSON.

A pamphlet on the history of the art of pottery; a catalogue of Fejenvay Ivories in the Museum of Mr. Mayer, with an Essay on Ivories, by Mr. J. MAYER.

The Marrow of Ecclesiastical History, 1675; Tindal's Plates, and the Mariner's Magazine, 1679; a reading desk and platform, by Dr. METFORD.

A pike head from Australia, by Mr. F. BRYANT, of Melbourne.

Five models of fonts from Winchester, Darenth Church, Kent, St. Brides, Cumberland, &c., and a model of Grensted Church, Essex, by Miss PINNEY.

The Proceedings of the Numismatic Society ; six pieces of sculpture, by Mr. E. JEBOUTT.

A large collection of skins and skulls of animals from India and Thibet, by Mr. J. H. SPEKE.

A work on butterflies and moths, by Lady DANCE.

Three specimens of polished marble from Devonshire, and three photographs of algae, by Miss BLISS.

Drawing of Taunton Castle, 1773, and a drawing of Roman pavement discovered at Witcombe, Gloucestershire, by Mr. J. KINGSBURY.

Trilobites and other Devonian fossils from Wiveliscombe and Milverton, by Mr. WALDRON.

Specimens of snakes, &c., from the East Indies, by Col. TODD.

Fourteen casts of Wealdron fossils ; three long iron spear heads found at Hamdon hill, by Mr. H. NORRIS.

Three pair Chinese shoes, by the Rev. F. C. JOHNSON.

Spear head and coins found at Cadbury Camp, by the Rev. J. W. WARD.

A copy of the Trevelyan papers ; letters from Round-head Officers ; Statistical Society's Journal, vols. 15, 16, and 17 ; Catalogue of Kerrich coins, two parts ; Catalogue of Thorlacius' collection of coins ; Catalogue of collection of rocks and fossils ; Report of Aborigines Protection Society, 5 vols ; Manual of Ethnological Enquiry ; Memoirs of Wernerian Society, vol. 6 ; Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. 21, part 1 and 2. ; by Sir W. C. TREVELYAN, Bart.

Fig. 1. Bronze Torque found at Pen Pbs.

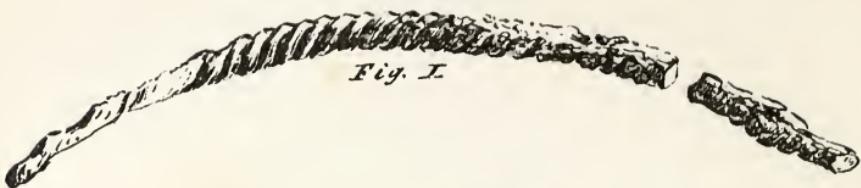


Fig. 1.

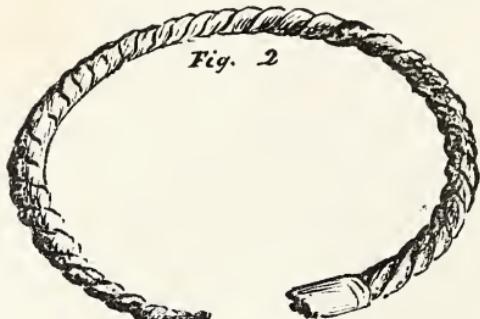


Fig. 2.

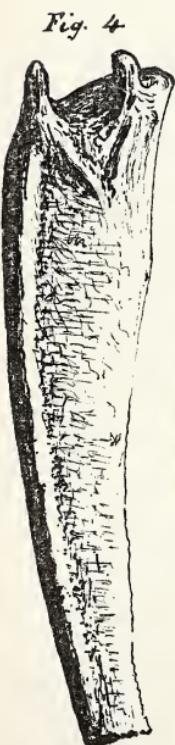


Fig. 4.

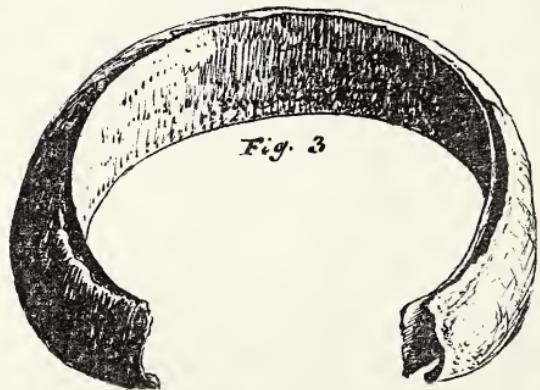


Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.

Fig. 2.3.4.5. Bronze Ornaments, &c. found on
Sparkford Hill.

W.M.H.

A pendant wasps' nest, by Mr. MARRIOTT, of Demerara.

Two bronze bracelets, and wooden ornaments, taken from a grave at Sparkford hill ; a glass cup found in the same locality ; bronze celt and knife found in digging a ditch, about four feet deep ; a part of a gilt spur found in excavations for the railway ; two bronze bracelets from the neighbourhood of Naples ; by the Rev. H. BENNETT.*

Bronze torque, from Pen Pits, by the Rev. F. WARRE.

Bones of elephant, hyæna, rhinoceros, &c., from newly discovered bone caverns at Wookey Hole, by Dr. BOYD.

Encaustic tiles from St. James' Church-yard, by the Rev. W. T. REDFERN.

Silurian Fossils from Llandeilo, &c. ; an impression of a seal about the time of Edward II, found at Bridgwater ; specimens of iron and lead ore, from Mendip, together with specimens of "slag," "slimes," and charcoal, from the refuse of ancient lead workings near Charterhouse mine, by the Rev. W. A. JONES.

A coin of Antoninus Pius, and a blade of an ancient knife, inlaid and ornamented, found in Charterhouse mine, by Mr. HORNBLOWER.

Devonian fossils from the Quantocks, by Mr. J. D. PRING.

DEPOSITED AS A LOAN.

Albatross in case, by the Rev. H. H. PIPER.

* Some of these are given in the illustrations of the present volume.

The following publications have been received during the years 1856 and 1857, in exchange for the Proceedings of the Society :—

Journals of the British Archæological Association, January, March, June, September, 1856, January, March, June, September, 1857.

Journals of the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society, January, March, July, November, 1856, January, March, May, July, September, 1857.

Reports, &c., of the Northampton Architectural Society for 1855.

Transactions of the Surrey Archæological Society for the years 1854 and 1855.

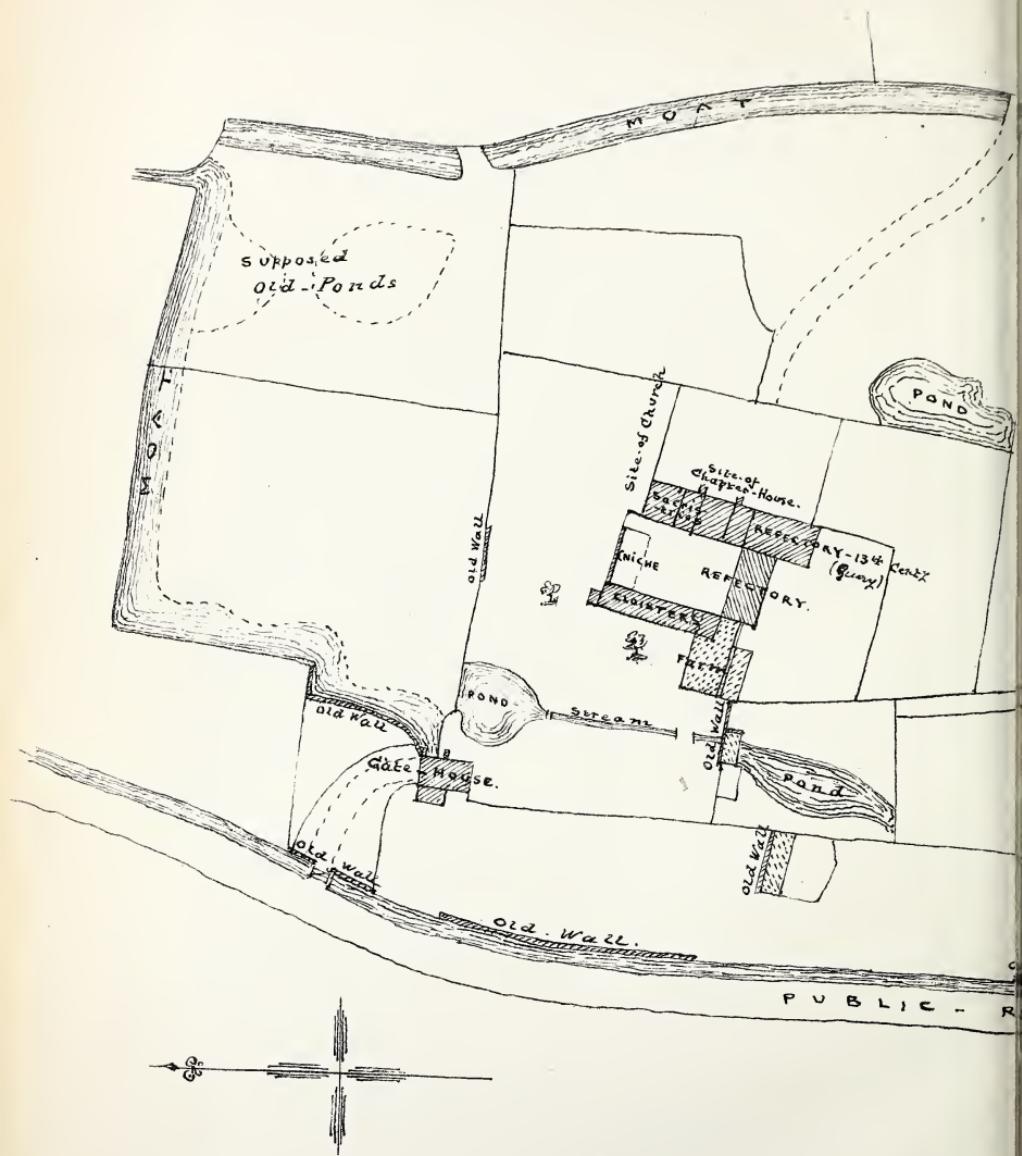
Journal of the Architectural, Archæological, and Historic Society of Chester, from Jan., 1853, to Dec., 1855.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, vol. 1, part 1.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. 9, session 1856 and 1857.

Bulletin de la Société Vaudoise des Sciences Naturelles, Lausaune, 1846—1856.

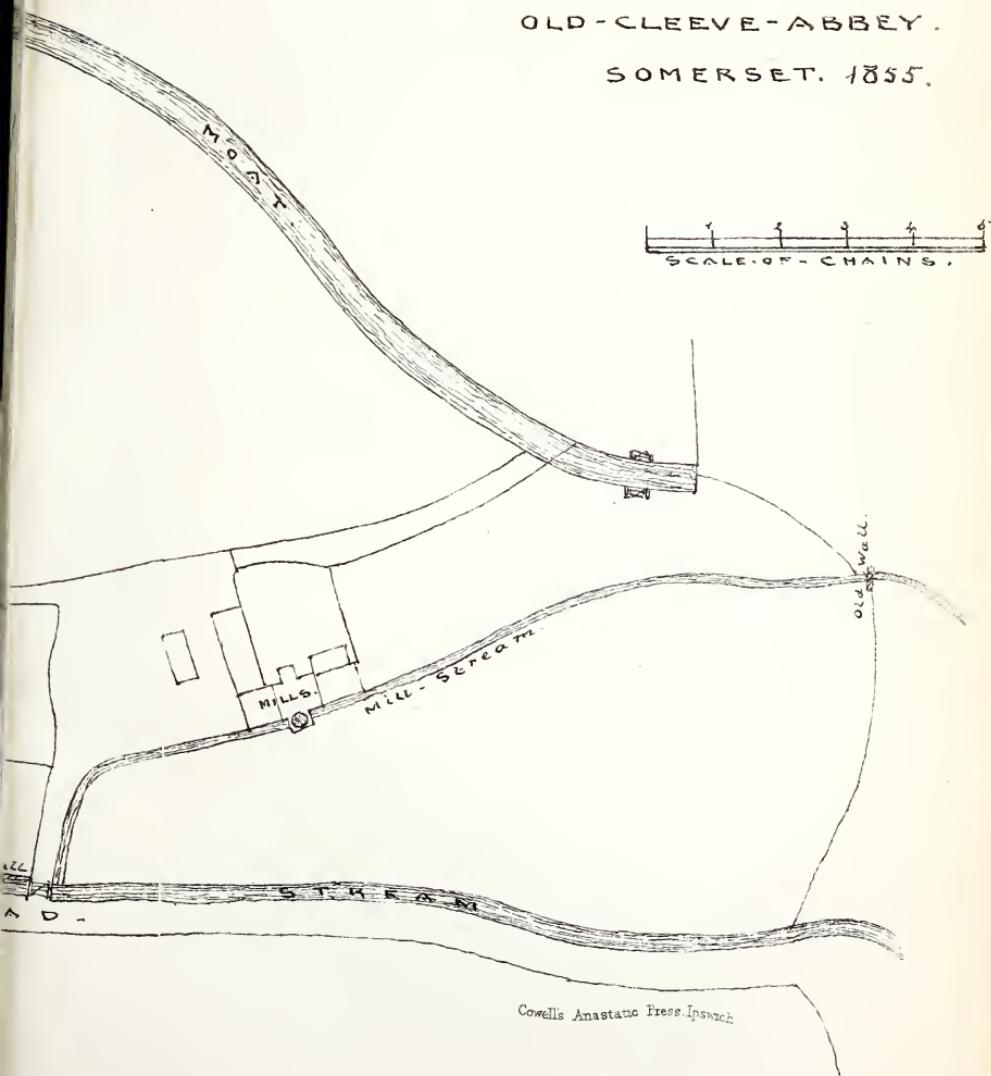
Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London, vol. 1 and 2.



OLD-CLEEVE-ABBEY.

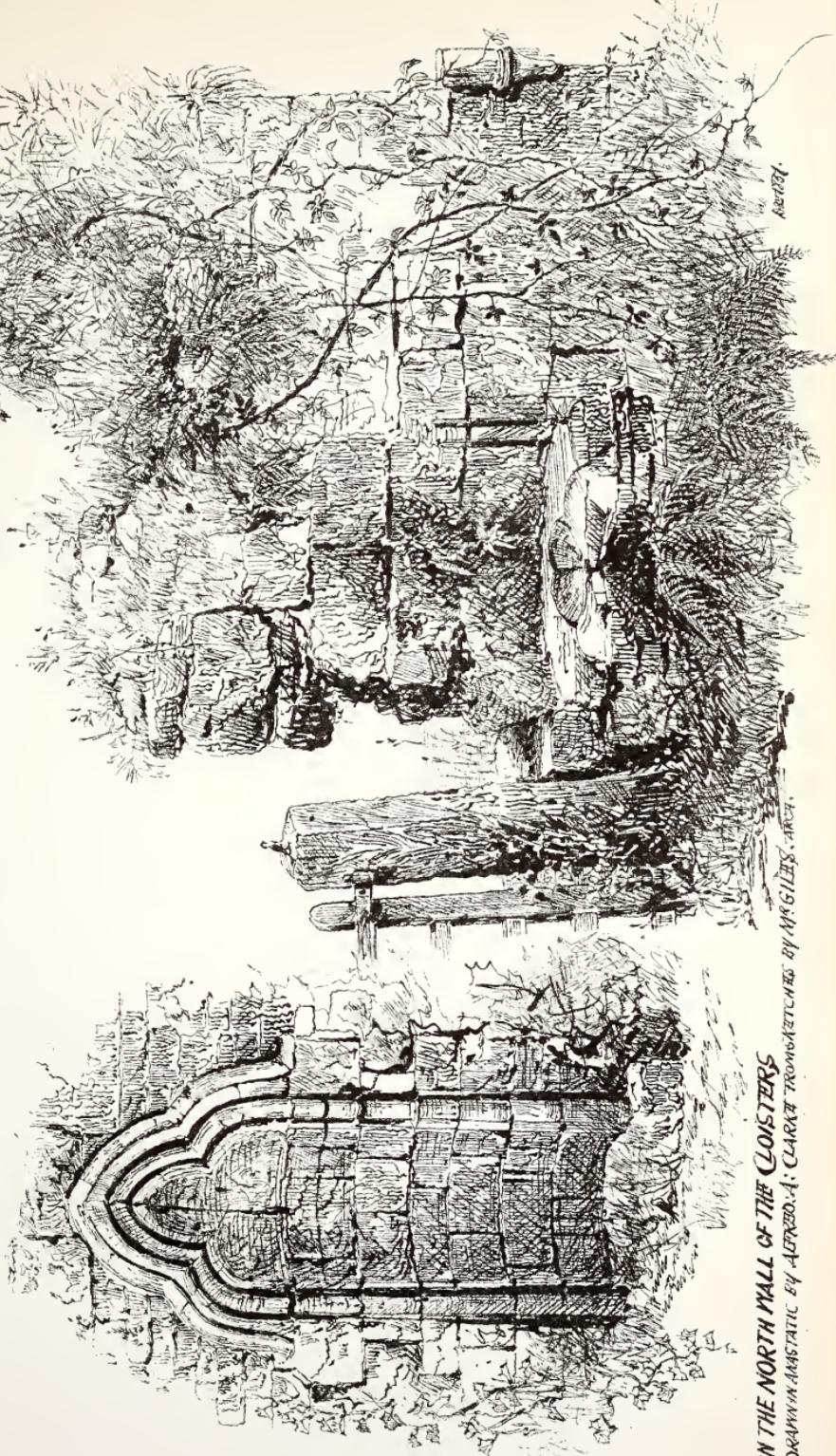
SOMERSET. 1855.

SCALE OF CHAINS.



Cowell's Anastatic Press Ipswich

THE REMAINS OF A STOUP OR PISCINA
IN THE CHURCH OF THE ABBEY OF CLEVE.



IN THE NORTH WALL OF THE CLOSTERS
DRAWN AND SKETCHED BY ALFRED A. CLARK & TRANSLATED BY ANGELUS AUREA.

ANGELUS



THE NORTH FRONT OF THE GATE HOUSE.

OLD CLEEVE ABBEY, SOMERSETSHIRE.

BRANKE IN ANASTATIC BY ALFRED A. CLARKE: FROM A SKETCH BY MR. GILLES, ARCHITECT.

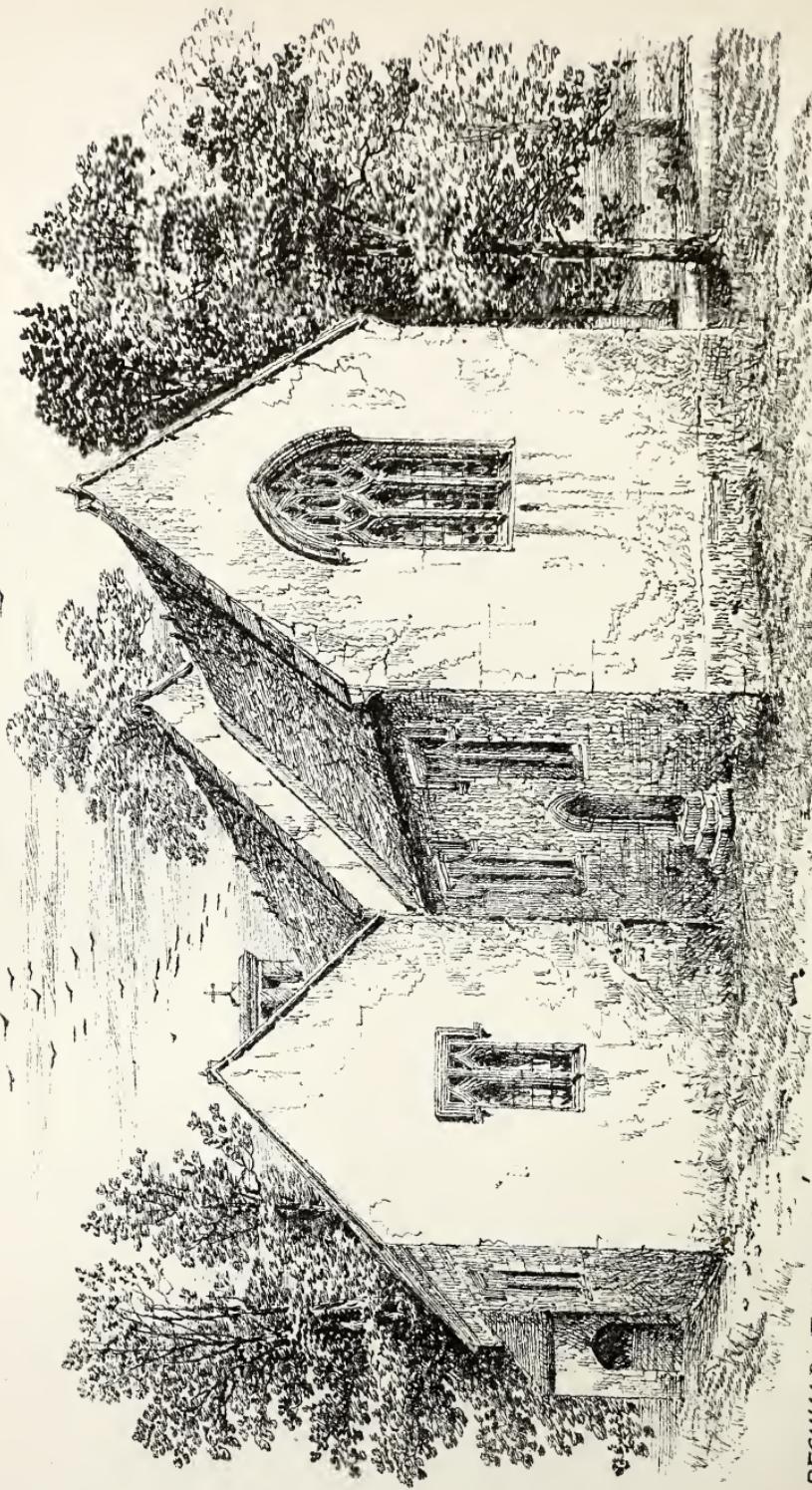


THE INTERIOR OF THE RE

REFECTORY.

OLD CLEEVE ABBEY, SOMERSET.

DRAWN IN ANASTATIC BY ALFRED A. CLARKE FROM A SKETCH BY M. GILES.



REGINALD: FITZURSES: CHANTRY: CHAPEL: WILLITON: SOMERSETSHIRE: ALFRED: A: CLARKE: D: M: 1874

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,

1856, PART II.

—
PAPERS, ETC.
—

Memorials of the Manor and Rectory
of Limington.

—
EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER
CONTRIBUTED BY JOHN TANSWELL, ESQ.,
(INNER TEMPLE.)

THE parish of Limington, (or the town upon the Torrent *Lim* in the old British, vide Collinson), is situated on the River Yeo or Ivel, about a mile from the ancient town of Ilchester. It contains about 300 inhabitants, and is divided into two tithings, namely, Limington, and Draycot, a hamlet lying a short distance to the eastward.

In the time of King Edward the Confessor, the lordship of Limington was in the possession of one Saulf. From him it came into the hands of the monks of Glastonbury, who conveyed it to Roger de Curcelle in exchange for five

hides of other land (from 500 to 700 acres). From him it descended by inheritance to his son Roger de Curcelle, who possessed it at the time of the Norman survey (1070 or thereabouts), its value at that time being the same as in the reign of Edward the Confessor, namely, £7.

Draycot was the land of Robert, Earl of Norton. A small portion of this town was held by Godwin, one of the King's Thanes. It rendered 2s. per annum.

From the De Curcelles the manor of Limington came to the Barons Beauchamp of Hache; from them to the Fitzbernards; and subsequently to the Gyverneys.

In the reign of Edward the Second, a Sir Richard Gyverney, or Juverney, was Lord of the Manor, and resided in a "farme" or manor-house, on the N.E. side of the church.

Having no issue (male) the estates of Sir Richard descended to Henry Power, who had married Maud, his sister; which, Henry Power died, seized of this manor, 35th, Edward III., 1360 leaving an only daughter Joan, aged 18 years, who was married to William de Shareshulle.

In the 15th of Richard II. (1391) John Schurchulle, or Churchulle, released to Thomas, Bishop of Exeter, William Boneville, John Streccher and others "a moiety of the manor of Limington, late of Henry Power, in the county of Somerset."

Sir William de Boneville held this manor at his death (9th of Henry IV., 1407) of Lord Beauchamp, and from him it descended by inheritance to his cousin Sir William Boneville, of Chewton, Somerset. He had issue by Margaret, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir John Meriett, knight, a son, Sir William Boneville, who was summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord Boneville, of Chewton, from 23rd Sept., 1449, to 30th July, 1460, and

received the order of the Garter. To his custody was committed Henry VI., after the battle of Northampton. This William, Lord Boneville, had an only son William, who died before his father, having married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of William, Lord Harrington, K.G., and had issue William Boneville, Lord Harrington, who was slain at the battle of Wakefield (1460), in the lifetime of his grandfather, leaving an only child, Cicely, who became the second wife of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, K.G. Their son Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, Lord Groby of Harrington and of Astely, K.G., &c., presented Thomas Wolsey (afterwards Cardinal) to the rectory of Limington. Upon the attainder in 1554, of Henry, Duke of Suffolk and Marquis of Dorset, (being a grandson of the above-mentioned Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset), the Boneville estates came to the crown.

On 15th May, 1563, Queen Elizabeth granted—in consideration of £1135 6s. 4d., to William Rosewell, Esq., Solicitor General, and William Rosewell, his father, Thomas Rosewell, of Dunkerton, gentleman, cousin of the said W. Rosewell, jun., William Smythes, of Wyke and Henry Dale, of Yatton, co. Somerset, and their heirs—the manor of Limington, &c., in trust for William Rosewell the son, and his heirs.

In the 15th of Charles II. (1663), by act of Parliament, and a decree of Chancery, arising out of nonperformance of trust by Sir Henry Rosewell, the manor was sold to James Tazewell. James Tazewell died 26th March, 1683, seized of this manor, leaving three sons, James, his heir, William and Stephen him surviving. In 1689 it was conveyed by James Tazewell to Vertue Radford and Edward Allen; and in 1703 by their son to E. Aden; he devised it by will to John Aden, who sold it to James

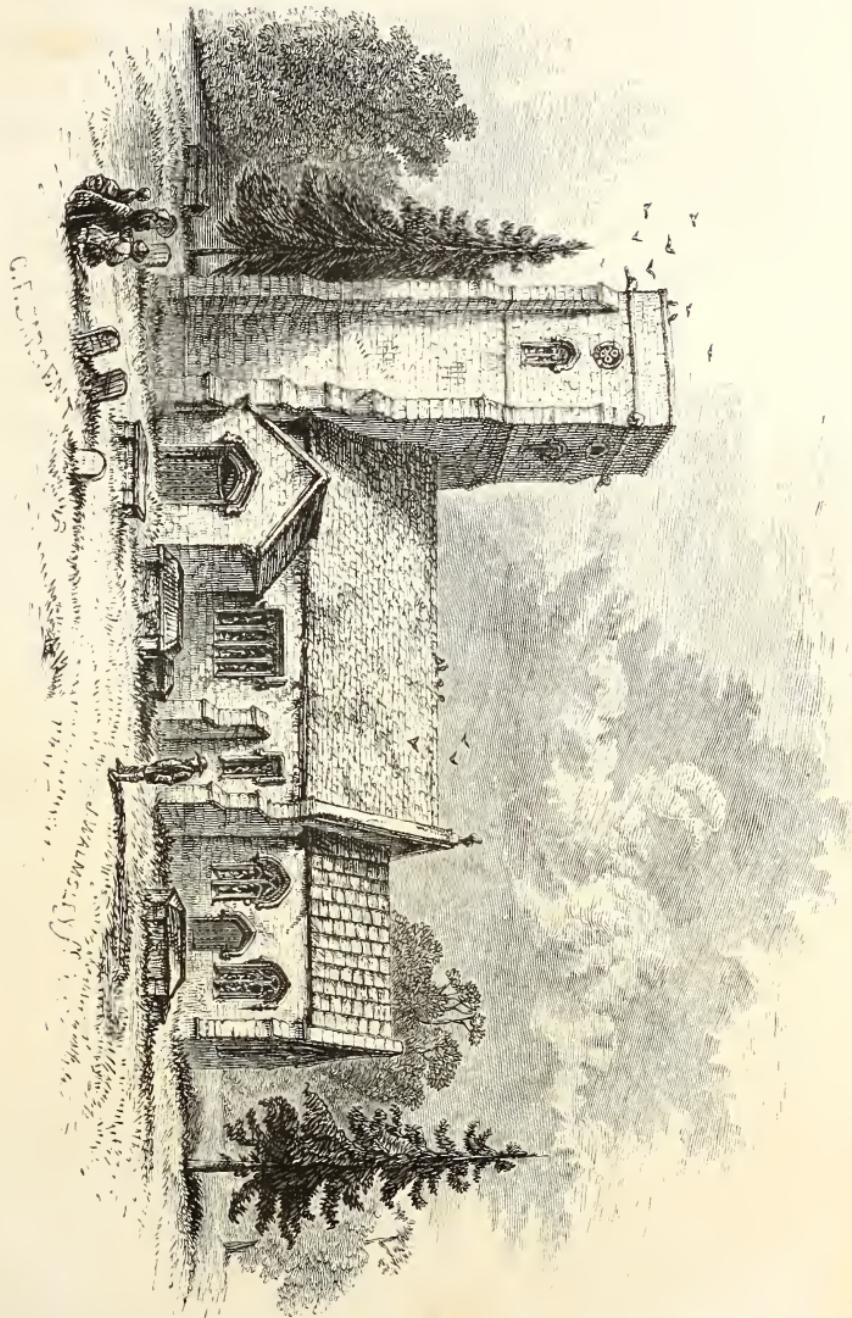
Colebrook and James Ruck, and they sold it to John Walker. The manor subsequently became the property of St. Barbe Sydenham, Esq., whose daughter and heiress married Lewis Dymoke Grosvenor Tregonwell, of Cranbourne, Dorset, Esq.

It was afterwards purchased by Thomas Lockyer, of Maperton, Esq.; he left it to his daughter Elizabeth, who was married to Edward Phelps, of Montacute, Esq., sometime M.P. for Somerset, and after his decease, to Samuel Rodbard, of Evercreech, Esq. At her decease it came to her sister Mary, who was married to Samuel Smith, of Aldermanbury, London, Esq., M.P. for Worcester, and after his decease, to Robert William Brettingham, of London, Esq. By the marriage of Elizabeth Smith, eldest daughter and only surviving child of Mary Smith, with George Thomas Williams, Esq., barrister-at-law, the manor of Limington is vested in Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who reside in a new house built by them on the site, and partly consisting of, the old manor house.*

The advowson of Limington was, by an indenture made the 4th of May, 1695, "betweene James Tazewell, of Limington, in the county of Somersett, gentleman, and William Tazewell, student of Christ Church in the University of Oxford," conveyed by the said James Tazewell, to his brother William;† who proceeded to the degree

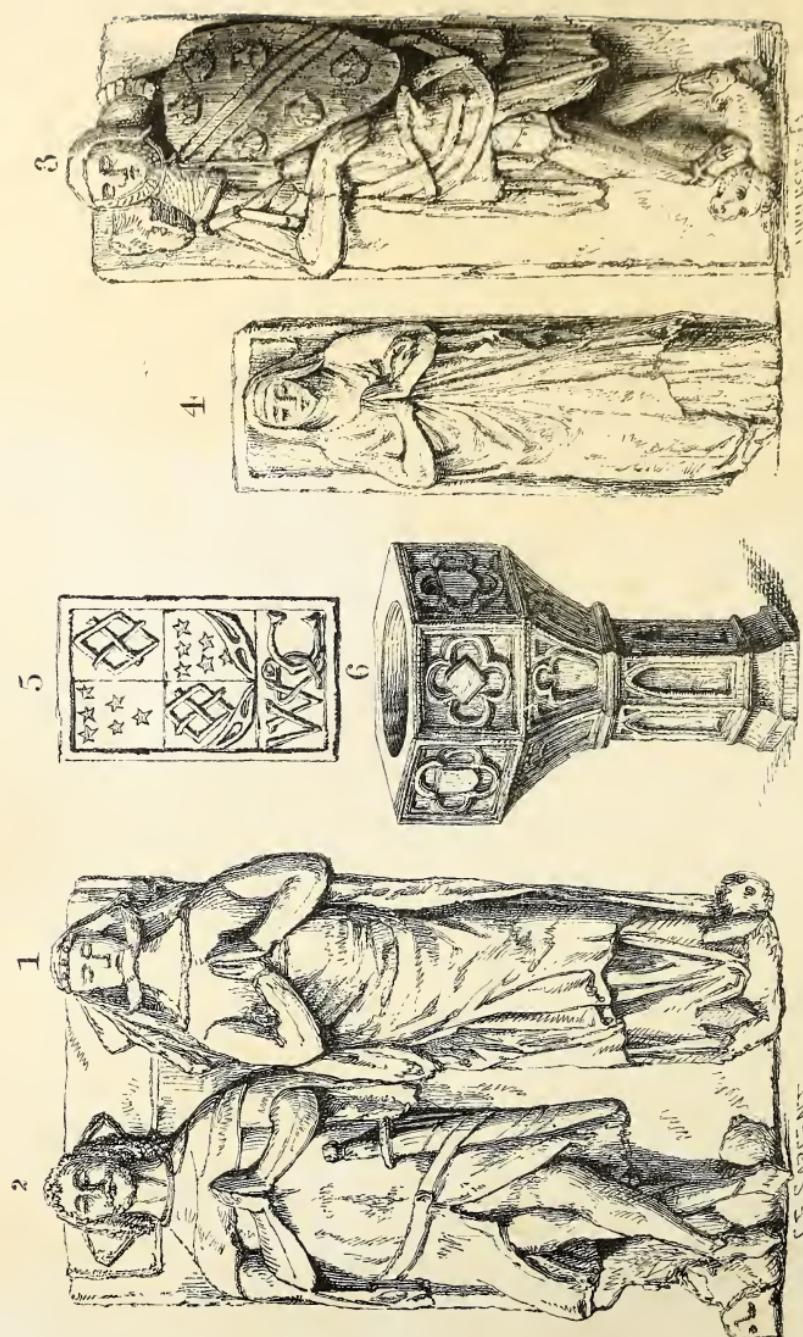
* Since writing the above, Mrs. Williams departed this life, at Limington, on the 14th March, 1857.

† This gentleman (who became Rector of St. Mary, Newington Butts, Surrey, where he died in 1731) used the orthography of *Taswell*; his grandfather's baptism is thus entered at Buckland Newton, co. Dorset:—"Julii, 1588, vicesimo quinto diē mensis predicti baptizatus fuit *Jacobus Tanswell* filius *Will'mi Tanswell* de Buckland." This name, like those of Gascoigne, Raleigh, and others, has undergone various mutations; that of Gascoigne no less than nineteen, and Raleigh about six. In the parish register of Limington, are four variations from the original at Buckland Newton, and on other registers a greater number.



LIMINGTON CHURCH, SOMERSET





EFFIGIES, FONT, AND PANEL, LIMINGTON CHURCH.

of D.D. He settled the advowson, on his marriage with Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Lake, D.D., on his eldest son; who, (having the vicarage of Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire,) sold it to John Walker, Esq., from whom it passed to John Shirley, Esq., and from him to the Rev. E. C. Forward, who sold it to the warden and fellows of Wadham College, Oxford.

(Plate 1.) Limington Church is the ancient parish church of the village, dedicated to St. Mary. It consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle or chapel; with a plain tower at the west end, containing four bells. It was probably built by one of the lords Beauchamp, in the 12th century.

Sir Richard Gyverney, in 1329, gave a messuage, five acres and one rood of arable land, one acre of meadow, and seventy-two shillings rent, with appurtenances in Limington, to God and the church of Limington, and to John Fyhet, chaplain, and to all other chaplains his successors, to perform divine service every day at the altar of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the parish church of Limington, for the souls of him, the said Sir Richard, and Maud his wife, and for the souls of Gilbert Gyverney and Mabel Gyverney, father and mother of the said Sir Richard, and others of his family. Soon after founding this chantry Sir Richard died and was buried in a chapel on the north side of the church.

(Plate 2.) In a niche under the north window of this chapel (fig. 1.) there now lies the figure of a knight, cross-legged, having on his shield a bend, between six escallops; this is probably the effigy of Sir Richard. At his feet lies the figure of a woman, having a chin-cloth, (fig. 2). Underneath the arch which divides the chapel from the nave, on a large tomb, lie the effigies of another of the

Gyverneys, (*fig. 3*), (without armour, and probably Sir Gilbert) and his lady by his side, (*fig. 4*).

There is a mural tablet, with a Latin inscription, to the memory of Edward, eldest son of Edward and Mary Beaton. Also to the memory of Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Edward and Mary Beaton, who died about 14 days before the great hurricane in November, 1703.

There is also a mural tablet to the memory of the said Edward Beaton, (father of the above) and Mary his wife.

There is a mural tablet to the memory of Edward Gould, who died January 20th, 1747, *aet. 21*. Arms, Paly of six argent and sable, six cross-crosslets, or.

In the central passage of the nave of the church, near the steps leading to the chancel, there is an oblong flat stone, with an inscription as follows:—"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. Barbara Tazewell, wife of Mr. Stephen Tazewell, and daughter of Mr. John Pinny, of Hardington, who departed this life y^e 18th day of June, Ano Domini 1706; *Ætatis Suæ 33.*"

This is surmounted by the Tazewell family arms, (with the helmet of an esquire): vair purpure and ermine, on a chief gules a lion passant, or; crest, a demi lion.

In the chancel are two mural tablets, one to the memory of "James Ray, second son of William Ray, rector of Limington, who departed this life in the third year of his age, June 30th, Anno Dom. 1707." And the other to his elder brother, "William Ray, M.A., canon of the cathedral church of Wells, minister of Westbury-upon-Trym, and many years rector of this parish; he died 6th June, 1779, aged 72. Also of Arabella his wife, sister of the late Benjamin Carpenter, Esq., general in the army. This monument was erected by a much loved son and daughter to their memory."

There are also two ancient pews, (which probably once formed part of a screen), some of the panels of which contain carved armorial shields, with the bearings of the houses of York and Lancaster. (*Plate 2, fig. 5*). Another coat is, quarterly, first and fourth six mullets, second and third a fret, and underneath a cypher, W.C., which has been explained by Collinson as Wolsey Cardinal, but as the arms are those of Bonville and Harrington, it seems more probable that the cypher, which is entwined by a knot, denotes William and Catherine, or William Bonville, Lord Harrington, and his wife, Catherine, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury.

(*Plate 2, fig. 6*.) There is also an elegant font, which appears, by the form of the escutcheons, to have been executed at the beginning of the 16th century, and therefore, probably placed there by Wolsey, sometime rector.

The manor house was re-built in 1672, by James Tazewell, Esq. Of that building only a wing remains, the rest having been pulled down by the present owner, and a new house erected on its site.*

A list of some of the patrons and rectors of Limington church. In 1192 the annual value of the rectory was certified at thirty marks, (£20), and in 1535 at £21 6s. 5d.

Rector.	Patron.
1329. John Fychet,	Sir R. Gyverney.
1388. John Reynald, <i>probably</i>	William de Shareshulle.
1500. Thomas Wolsey,	Marquis of Dorset.
1535. Walter Cocks,	Marquis of Dorset.

* Limington house stands upon a mound of moderate elevation; during the excavations for the foundation, numerous Roman coins were turned up; from which, and its proximity to Ivelchester, (*the camp on the Ivel*) there is little doubt that it was used by the Romans as an out-post to their camp.

1575.	Thomas Raphlync, & John Wygwood,	Queen Elizabeth. Queen Elizabeth.
1577.	Tobias Walkewooke,	Queen Elizabeth, (in the minority of Wm. Rose- well.)
1660.	Robert Bryan,	Sir Henry Rosewell, of Ford Abbey.
1668.	Joseph Francklin,	Henry and Elizabeth Crisp, and the widow of Sir H. Rosewell.
„	Matthew Bryan,	Alex. Westerdale & James Tazewell, Esqrs.
1700.	William Ray,	Rev. W. Taswell, D.D.
1739.	William Ray,	John Walker, Esq.
1779.	John Clothier,	John Shirley, Esq.
Circa 1800.	John Rose,	John Shirley, Esq.
„ 1809.	E. C. Forward,	Rev. E. C. Forward.
1839.	Thomas Griffiths,	Wadham College.
1849.	Thomas Brancker,	Wadham College.

The registers of Limington are very defective, and in some parts (being apparently a copy) very uncertain. They commence—baptismal, 1691; burial, 1681; marriage, 1695; in the latter there is an hiatus from 1710 to 1730.



On the Course of the Wansdyke through
Somersetshire, with a notice of
the Camps in it.

BY THE REV. H. M. SCARTH, M.A.

IN a former paper presented to this Society, and published in their last Proceedings some notice was taken of the course of the Wansdyke through this county; since then the subject has been further investigated during the past summer, and the line for the most part personally examined.

The writer is induced therefore to endeavour to supply in the present paper some deficiencies in the former, which was intended to treat of *Earthworks generally*, rather than of Wansdyke in particular.

The more this great boundary line is examined the more curious and interesting it becomes to the investigator,—therefore, notwithstanding that he may seem to be going over ground already sufficiently trodden, the

writer will now attempt to supply what he feels to have been wanting in his late paper, and add what he thinks may be of interest to those who take pleasure in rescuing from oblivion the remains of antiquity.

And certainly a more interesting remnant does not exist than Wansdyke. If we view it winding its course over the Wiltshire Downs, where it appears in its pristine state, attended by barrows of equally deep interest, and the contents of which have furnished us with very certain data of the æra of their construction. And again if we view it entering this county in the neighbourhood of Bath, where alas ! now only faint traces remain of its magnitude, though sufficient to guide us in delineating its course. The improved state of cultivation has been the great enemy to its continuance, and while the toast of all well-wishers to their country will ever be “Speed the Plough;” the antiquary occasionally wishes that the ploughman would turn his team aside when he encounters this old boundary line, or any antique mound, and that the farmer intent upon making the most of his land, (as indeed every good farmer will be) would no longer spread its broad back over the surface of his tilled field, and for the sake of the soil reduce this antient majestic barrier to the level of a common hedge row, as has been done not far from the Burnt House turnpike-gate, near Bath. Occasionally however the task of levelling this mighty ridge, has proved too great even for the persevering industry of the cultivator, and Wansdyke, notwithstanding the lapse of 2000 years, stands out again in all his breadth, and carries his irregular windings along the northern face of the hills, giving no doubtful sign how bold and commanding a front he once presented. Well has Drayton in his *Polyolbion*, song iii, thus described the subject of this paper :

“ She first of plains,* and that first wonder of the land,†
 She Wansdyke also wins, by whom she is embraced,
 That in his aged arms doth gird her ampler waist.
 Who (for a *mighty mound*, sith long he did remain,
 Betwixt the Mercian rule, and the West Saxon reign,
 And therefore of his place himself he proudly bare)
 Had very oft been heard with Stonehenge to compare ;
 Whom for a paltry ditch, when *Stonehenge* pleased t’ upbraid,
 The old man taking heart, thus to that trophy said,
 ‘ Dull heap, that thus thy head above the rest doth bear,
 Precisely yet not know’st, who first did place thee there ;
 But traitor basely turned, to Merlin’s skill do’st fly,
 And with his magicks do’st thy maker’s truth bely :
 Conspirator with time, now grown so mean and poor,
 Comparing these his spirits with those that went before ;
 Yet rather art content thy builder’s praise to lose
 Than passed greatness should thy present wants disclose.
 Ill did these mighty men to trust thee with their story,
 That hast forgot their names, who reared thee for their glory ;
 For all their wondrous cost, thou that hast served them so,
 What ’tis to trust to tombs, by thee we eas’ly know.’
 In these invectives, thus, while “ Wansdyke ” doth complain,
 He interrupted is by that imperious plain,
 To hear two crystal floods to court her, that apply
 Themselves, which should be seen most gracious in her eye.”

Seeing then that aged Wansdyke can so manfully speak for himself, let us proceed to see what are some of the traces of his antient merit.

Wansdyke seems to have been the boundary line of the last Belgic conquest in Britain. It has occupied the attention of many learned antiquaries, as Camden, Awbrey, Stukeley, and Sir R. C. Hoare ; the latter has traced it with great care and accuracy in the second vol. of his *Antient Wiltshire* ; Dr. Guest, the master of Caius College, Cambridge, has likewise given some valuable notices of it in his papers published by the Archaeological Insti-

* *i.e.* Salisbury.

† Stonehenge.

tute. He states that "this magnificent earthwork reaches from the Woodlands of Berkshire to the British Channel. The conquests it was intended to include, seem to have been, first, the Vale of Pewsey; secondly, the mineral district of the Mendip Hills; and thirdly, the country lying between this range and the river Parret. Ptolemy gives us Winchester, Bath, and Ilchester, as the three principal towns of the Belgic province. Bath is just *without* the Belgic boundary, and therefore could not have been a Belgic town; but the Belgic fortress on Hampton Down, which lay immediately above the hot baths, may probably have led the geographer into the mistake." See *Archæological Journal*, No. 30, July 1851.

Wansdyke traverses the whole of Wilts from E. to W., and enters Somerset on the brow of Farley Down, crossing the Avon at the foot of the hill, a little beyond the village of Bathford—between it and Warleigh—on the property of D. Shrine, Esq., where it can be distinctly traced just before crossing the river. The line between the road to Warleigh House and the river, is marked by some trees growing on the Vallum, and a cattle shed erected on it, while the Foss serves as a waggon road to the shed. After crossing the river, it mounts up the hill called Hampton Down, and forms the northern boundary of the camp there situated. Here the construction of a tram road, formed by Ralph Allan, Esq., of noted memory, for carrying stone from his quarries to the canal, and the former working of these, now no longer in use, have for a space obliterated the traces of the bank and ditch. Some inequalities of the ground just above the canal, probably however indicate its course, which is very distinctly marked all along the N. and W. boundary of the camp, having, as is always the case with Wansdyke, the *ditch to*

the N. From the antient settlement on Hampton Down, the traces of it have been much obliterated, and are barely visible, but when you come to the back of Prior Park, they become very distinct in a grass field just behind the house. With very careful examination, and aided by a friend who had made it a subject of diligent study, and to whose exertions I am much indebted, I think I have been able to trace its course from Hampton Down Camp across two arable fields and a portion of Claverton Down, (where it crosses the road to Claverton, and the turnpike road to Warminster) until it is quite lost in a third tillage field, but may again be discerned in the tillage field at the back of Prior Park, before you come to the stone quarries which have again destroyed its continuity. After the grass field behind Prior Park, where it is very distinctly marked, it would seem to have skirted the head of the Mitford valley, and is again to be met with just beyond the Cross Keys public house.

Sir Richard Hoare says that a small fragment of the dyke was visible on the S.E. side of the great road (leading from Bath to Warminster, on which the Cross Keys house is situated) as if bearing along the east side of the valley towards the river. I have more than once very carefully examined this point, and cannot satisfy myself that this exists at present. The ground is here much broken, and although a wall and fence run upon a somewhat elevated portion of ground, there is no distinctive mark which would enable one to say that this was a portion of Wansdyke. I fear that its course from the Cross Keys to Prior Park must be left to conjecture, and we must assign to it the probably route I have mentioned. From the Cross Keys public house it can be traced until it crosses the high road from Bath to Radstock and Wells

at the Burnt House turnpike-gate, where it also cuts the antient fosse road. Here it is that for a space it has been levelled and reduced to the size of an ordinary hedge bank. The work has however happily stopped after a field's length, and the provident farmer of old or modern times, (for I know not to what period to assign the demolition) found better employment for his labourers. The portion betwixt the Cross Keys to within a field of the Burnt House turnpike-gate, is very clearly marked by a wall running on the top of it. Very distinct traces of it exist in the valley before you enter Breach wood, on the way to English Combe, at which latter place it is to be seen to the greatest advantage in Somersetshire, and it appears in its pristine condition in a field or two just beyond the church. It is visible again in some pasture lands leading to Newton Farm, but in the pasture adjoining Newton Farm is lost. From hence it runs direct for the Fortress of Stantonbury, and forms the North rampart of that hill camp ; which is the *second* fortress on its course through Somersetshire.

Hence it may be traced without difficulty in its descent to Compton Dando, and at its entrance into which village it presents a bold and well-preserved appearance. It is much obliterated in the district betwixt Compton Dando and Maes Knoll, but may be recognised in its approach to that eminence. As it ascends the side of it, the foss appears in a waggon road till it reaches the summit, where the dyke forms, as elsewhere, the *Northern boundary* of this the *third* camp in its course through Somersetshire.

From this camp it cannot now be traced with any degree of certainty, although Collinson in his *History of Somerset* has pointed out its course until it terminates at Portishead on the Severn Sea ; and as he was vicar of

Long Ashton, he had every opportunity of knowing what traces of it were existing in his time. Sir R. C. Hoare was able to discern scarce any vestige of it in the valuable survey which he caused to be made, and in a long examination which I made in company with a friend and a most indefatigable investigator of antient earthworks, we could not find any mark of its former existence.

Mr. Leman, however, in a note contained in his copy of Stukeley's *Itinerary*, which he bequeathed to the Bath Literary and Scientific Institution, with other valuable works containing his annotations, fixes the termination of Wansdyke at Stokesley Camp, one of the two camps which crown the precipice above the Avon, on the Somerset side, directly opposite the Observatory at Clifton. Of this camp he says, (after describing Bowre walls, its twin companion in respect to situation) "The second called Stokesleigh Camp has been altered by the Saxons, being the head of their celebrated Wansdyke." These important works guarding the passage of the Avon, seem to fix this as a very likely termination for the great Belgic boundary line. The camps protecting the entrance to the port of Bristol are of very antient, but of very different dates.

"Bowre walls," says Mr. Leman, "remains in its original state, and exactly resembles the fortified port of Caractacus described by Tacitus." "Montibus arduis, et si qua clementer accedi poterant, in modum valli saxa præstruit : et præfluebat amnis vado incerto." Tac. Lib. Ann : xii. 33.

This he seems to consider the oldest camp. The *second* called Stokesleigh, he regards as altered at a later period, and the *third* on the Gloucester side, on Clifton Down,

retains its ancient British ramparts with a Roman camp within it.*

We may conjecture these camps on the opposite side of the Avon, to be fortresses of two independent and rival tribes, the Belgæ and Dobuni, and posts of observation.

These then are the vestiges which exist in Somersetshire of this very extraordinary earthwork, which must ever be an object of the greatest interest to the lover of antiquity.

The name Wansdyke has been derived from two independent sources.

1. By Dr. Stukeley from the Ancient Celtic-British word, *guahanu*, *seperare*, and denoting a line of demarcation, separating the Belgæ from the Dobuni, the Atrebati and the Regni, and marking, according to Dr. Guest, the "last frontier of the Belgic province," the "district which the Roman Geographers assigned to the Belgæ proper."

2. By Mr. Leman and others from *Woden* the Saxon Mercury, being formed from his name in the same way as Wednesday, the day of the week.

It is curious that this dyke is said by Sir R. C. Hoare to exhibit marks of having been *used* by the *Saxons*, as well as the Belgæ, and having been made a boundary between two of their petty kingdoms, the West Saxon and Mercian. "As to the antiquity," says he, "of this grand and extensive boundary, the Wansdyke. (which some writers derive from the Saxon deity *Woden*, and Dr. Stukeley from the British word "guahan," *distinctio*, *seperatio*), my friend Mr. Leman had often stated his opinion to me, that the *first* bank and ditch were constructed by the *Belgæ*, before the Roman æra, and that the said bank and ditch

* See an account of these camps, with a drawing, in the number of the *Proceedings* of the Archaeological Association for July, 1857.

were elevated to a greater height by a *subsequent nation*, perhaps the Saxons; judge then of our mutual satisfaction; when very lately, he found his opinion most fully confirmed, by a section made across in *two different places*, where the strata of soil and chalk forming the original agger, and subsequent elevation, were evidently to be distinguished."

It is worthy of remark that after Wansdyke reaches the top of Farley Down and continues its course through Wiltshire towards Marlborough, there are very strong evidences of its having been adapted by the *Romans* to the purpose of a road. Sir R. C. Hoare says, "It is not without strong reasons of probability that former antiquaries have supposed that the line of Roman road and Wansdyke were the same for a considerable distance; and this conjecture seems well grounded, as hitherto no traces of the latter have been found between the high ground above the Avon near Farleigh Clump, and the Western point of Calston or Morgan's Hill, and there can be no doubt about the line of Roman road which is traced on the map. Tradition has indeed given the name of *Wansdyke* to this whole tract of Roman road." Mr. Leman says, "it not only bears the name of Wansditch through the whole of its course, but the "Saxon bank and ditch," are plainly visible, as made on the foundation of the previous Roman road in the grounds of Mr. Fuller at Neston." Dr. Stukeley points out where the Wansdyke has its junction with the Roman road, and where it has been adapted to the purpose of a road, and a part of the agger left as a parapet to protect the roadway on the side of a deep declivity.*

* The junction of the Roman road with Wansdyke, says Sir R. C. Hoare, has not escaped the notice of the intelligent Stukeley, for in his *Itinerary*, p. i., p. 142, when speaking of the Roman road, that passes over Run-

All this is evidence of the *great antiquity* of Wansdyke.

We have it first thrown up by the Belgæ as their boundary, then adapted to the purposes of a *Roman road* during part of its course through Wiltshire, and *afterwards* heightened and strengthened as a barrier in Saxon times. Thus the examination of it, brings before our minds THREE distinct periods of history. Its Belgic foundation, its Roman adaptation, and its Saxon completion.

Surely it is a monument well worthy of preservation, but how ruthlessly has it been treated, and how little is the interest with which this most curious relic of antiquity is regarded? May we not hope that what little is still left of it may be most carefully preserved! Surely if Societies like ours call attention to the *preservation* of such historic records, and afford accurate accounts of them as existing in our own and preceding times, they confer a very great benefit not only on the present, but upon unborn generations.

Any notice of Wansdyke would be incomplete without examining what has been said by former writers respecting it, and correcting errors into which they have fallen. Thus R. C. Hoare in his *Ancient Wilts* has stated the points upon which he considers Collinson in his *History of Somerset* to have erred. As the work of Sir Richard is not very accessible, and as few are acquainted with the survey of Wansdyke which he has recorded, and the minuteness and care bestowed by him upon it, I feel that I

way, *i. e.* Roman Way Hill, he says "Soon after it meets with the Wansdyke descending the hill just by the gibbet, here it enters full into it, and very dexterously makes use of it all along to the bottom, on a very convenient shelf, or spurn of the hill, at the place of the union is a flexure of the Wansdyke, so that the Roman road coincides with it directly, and in order to raise it from the ditch into the road, the Roman workmen have thrown in most part of the rampire, still preserving it as a terrace to prevent the danger, and the terror of the descent on the other side."

may be doing service to this Society by bringing portions of it before them, and here I should suggest that our Brethren of the Wilts Society should also take up the subject of Wansdyke, and carefully record in their *Journal* the particulars relating to their own county, reprinting so much of R. C. Hoare's account as may be necessary to elucidate the subject.

Speaking of Wansdyke, Collinson says of the point where it enters Somersetshire, "it meets the same meandering river (Avon) at Bathampton, where it enters the N. W. portion of the Belgic territories. Its course is then continued over Claverton Down to Prior Park, English Combe, Stanton Prior, Publow, Norton, Long Ashton, and terminates at the Severn Sea, near the ancient port of Portishead," vol. i. p. 22. At p. 170, he says, "it runs to Publow, and Belluton, (written Belgeton in Doomsday Book, *i. e.* Belgarum oppidum)." He notices it again in vol. ii., p. 423, and again vol. iii., p. 140, where a circumstantial report of its westward course towards the Severn is to be found. Speaking of the hundred of Portbury, he says, "To this remote corner tends that egregious boundary of the Belgic warriors called Wansdyke, its course is directed hither from the ancient fortress of Maes Knoll, in the tything of Norton Hautville, south-eastward, whose lofty western rampart seems to have been a post of observation for all these parts. Descending the hill it crosses High-ridge common where its track is still visible, and soon after thwarting the Great Western road from Bristol to Bridgwater, forms by its vallum a deep narrow lane, overhung with wood and briars, leading to Yanley-street, in the parish of Long Ashton." From Yanley it traverses the meadows to a *lane* anciently denominated Wondes-ditch-lane, as appears from a deed, which he quotes, and to

which I have referred in my paper on earthworks in the last number of the Somersetshire Society's *Proceedings*. "Here," he says, "it crosses the Ashton road to Raynes Cross, and ascending the hill, enters the hundred of Portbury, in the parish of Wraxall, and terminates at the ancient port of Portishead."

On this account Sir R. C. Hoare observes, (after first pointing out an error into which Collinson has fallen in stating that the dyke *commences* at Andover, in Hampshire,)—"Mr. Collinson has described its course with such a degree of minuteness and authority, that the reader would entertain no doubt of its veracity, but," says he, "even with the assistance of his topographical remarks we have upon personal investigation, been completely foiled." He then states that Mr. Leman, whose opinion I have before quoted as to its termination at Bowre Walls, and Stokesleigh Camps, and his surveyor, Mr. Crocker, had minutely examined the ground between Bowre Walls Camp and Maes Knoll, and discerned very faint, if any, existing vestiges of this mighty bulwark. He describes the careful way in which he caused the whole track to be investigated from the earthworks over the Severn, to which I have just alluded, and the tract of unbroken ground on Leigh Down, where many vestiges of ancient population were noticed, and ancient pottery picked up, but no signs of Wansdyke discerned, as if it continued towards Portishead. The stratum of limestone, says he, approaches so near the surface of the soil on this down that an agger like Wansdyke could not without immense labour and difficulty have been raised on it. About Yanley-street, and Raynes Cross, they could trace no vestiges of the dyke, he "thinks the fosse of the old work appears in some parts of Deep Combe Lane, which breaks off from the turnpike road leading

from Bristol to Bridgwater at the third milestone from Bristol." There are some traces of the ditch to the right of the lane leading down to the brook, where it made a small bend to ascend the hill to a field called Bear-croft, and then skirting High-wood (once so called, but now cleared) it appeared as a slope by the hedge through Bear-croft, into a pasture field of the same name; it seems then to come to the end of Deep Combe Lane, where it appears as a ditch on the left, leading to the cross roads at Yanley-street.

These are the only traces which Mr. Leman and the surveyors of Sir Richard could discover, and I regret to say my own experience quite confirms this statement, only my friend and myself were even less successful, being however strangers to the country we might have overlooked traces. I have been thus particular with this portion of its course in the hope of inducing some members of the Society, who may reside near Bristol, to take up the investigation, and to ascertain if there still remain any traces of this interesting dyke at these points, or if all that Collinson has recorded, (and which from his *Living of Long Ashton* being in that locality, he certainly must have known) has been obliterated. It is the object of a Society like ours to settle if possible *disputed* or uncertain points, as well as to record what exists at present.

"At Maes Knoll," says Sir R., "we stand for the first time on *certain ground* with regard to Wansdyke, for hitherto in our progress from the Severn eastward, we have been obliged to place more dependence on report, than in *existing proof*."

Sir R. then traces it with great success, and his great accuracy I have for the most part personally verified, and he particularly notices the *fortresses* upon it, "It has some

particularities which other boundaries have not, and which deserve our attention. I here allude to the camps or earthworks *projecting* from the dyke." These camps I have already noticed, and for a more particular account must refer to the paper on Earthworks in the last No. of the Society's Proceedings. "Wansdyke presents," says Sir Rd., "the most *singular irregularities* in its course, it does not continue its track along the strongest ridge of the hill, but often descends from it into the valleys, and the open downs, and where no obstacle impeded its taking a straight direction, it frequently makes the most unaccountable angles, but in *one* respect it is *invariable*, viz., in having the ditch *to the north*, and bank *to the south*, which proves from what quarter the attack of the enemy was to be expected." Sir Richard does not doubt that the camp at Stantonbury was an appendage to the dyke, not the dyke to the camp, and this I think may be shewn also of Hampton Down Camp, and probably Maes Knoll. The dyke seems to have been *anterior* to all these in its formation, and they were probably *afterwards added* to strengthen it. They were no doubt a chain of boundary camps drawn probably much upon the same system as those along the wall of Hadrian, between Carlisle and Newcastle, only *much older*, and also probably afterwards occupied in the Saxon period. It is worthy of remark that on the other side of the valley through which flows the Avon, there are fortresses nearly similar in their construction, on the hills opposite. Thus, if the Belgæ guarded their line of territory by the forts along Wansdyke, the Dobuni had also their camps of observation, and forts of occupation facing them at a convenient distance, and just within their own territory. The camp on Clifton Down is opposite the camp on the other side of the river. Maes

Knoll and Stantonbury can easily be watched from a large camp formed at the extremity of Lansdown, overlooking North Stoke; and Hampton Down again is checked by an earthwork on little Salisbury. It is instructive therefore to see how carefully each frontier was guarded, and from observing this we have a more exalted idea of the system of warfare and defence, in those early times.

In conclusion a word or two should be said about the probable period of the first formation of Wansdyke. It is uncertain at what precise period, as Sir R. C. Hoare observes, the Belgæ first invaded Britain, but it is supposed to have been *four or five* centuries before Christ. “After forcing the barrier of the Rhine, they over-ran and conquered the Netherlands, and all that part of Gaul north of the Seine, and from Gessoriacum (Bologne) and Portus Iccius (Wissan) crossed the Channel into Britain, and drove the Celts successively from the county of Kent, the greater part of Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, and from a part of Berks, where the *Thames* and *Wansdyke* formed their native boundary. But under their general, Divitiacus, they crossed the *Thames*, and conquered Essex, part of Herts, and made inroads into Berks and Buckinghamshire.” Wansdyke is supposed to mark the *last* of their conquests, *before* Divitiacus crossed the *Thames*. With respect to Divitiacus, I have noticed in another place, that Cæsar informs us he had been King of the Suessiones, and even in his time (nostrâ etiam memoriâ) the most powerful chief in Gaul, and that he had obtained supremacy not only over a great portion of Belgic Gaul, but of Britain also. These were the latter Belgic conquests, but anterior to the date of Cæsar’s invasion, 55 B.C., and after Divitiacus crossed the *Thames*, hence the date of Wansdyke must have been

much earlier than these,—earlier than 100 years before Christ, and probably 150 or 200 years.

The Tumuli found along its course, especially on the Wilts Downs, all point to a *very early date*, but this subject we must leave to other antiquaries, or to another meeting, earnestly hoping that the present imperfect notice may induce others more skilled than the writer, and more at leisure, to enter upon, and follow out, the interesting enquiry, to a successful result.

On the Mendip Bone Caverns.

BY THE REV. W. A. JONES, M.A.

THE materials for the physical history of the earth, almost from the very dawn of creation to the present age, are scattered around us every where. The record may not always be as clear and distinct as a written record might have been, but it has been infinitely more durable and more trustworthy. It carries us back to ages long before the hand of man could possibly have registered the events to which it refers. The great facts and phenomena in this history, are not written with the pen on perishable parchment, nor cut by sculptor's art in slabs of stone or plates of brass. The record is writ by the Almighty hand itself upon the rocky tablets of everlasting ages. The chief actors and agents in the successive dramas of development in creation are brought before us, or leave unequivocal traces of their existence, and the clearest indications of their works and their ways. The successive strata which compose the crust of the earth are so many pages in the great Book wherein the history of the earth is recorded; and the fossils in our Museum are but portions of the language by which the facts are revealed.

It is so, likewise, with the objects with which the science of Archaeology is concerned. The ruined Abbey, the vacant hearth of the Baronial Hall, the crumbling turret of the battlemented Castle, the mystic enclosure of Druidic worship, the worn-out traces of the hut-circles of our Keltic ancestors, are to the thoughtful observer lasting memorials full of interest and significance in the social history of our race and our country. They help us to realise and in imagination to reproduce the various phases of social and religious life which have prevailed from age to age. They constitute the leading elements in the tableaux on the great diorama of our National History, presenting to us successively the sublime, and, what I believe to have been, the simple and purely monotheistic worship of our Keltic forefathers, the idolatry and refinement of the Roman invaders, the lordly state of the barons, the learning and charity of the monks, whose cloisters and whose cells in ruined abbeys become associated in our minds with the patient toil to which we are indebted for those invaluable manuscripts which open to us the treasures of classic and of sacred lore.

With associations like these, I maintain, that the antiquary is no Dryasdust, the geologist no dreamer. It is this which makes our Museum a condensed history of the county. If I may be allowed to intrude upon my hearers my own personal experience and sentiments in this matter, I would assure you that I seldom enter into the Museum of the Society without having reproduced vividly to my mind some one or other of the thousand stirring scenes and stupendous events which stand out prominently in the history of the world. Each case has its wonders, each object its tale. The monumental rubbings on the wall, the sculptured figures, royal and ecclesiastic, the

tessellated pavement, the blunted spear, and the rude celt, carry us down along the stream of time, from the present to the long-forgotten past. And even when all human remains or tokens of human agency fail, the stream of historic knowledge still flows on—our fossils and rocky memorials of the past carrying us on further and further into the abyss of time, till the mind is lost in amazement at the vast and infinite resources of creative Wisdom, and in gratitude for the beneficence which has laid open this record to our gaze. This imperfect expression of sentiments I have long and deeply felt, and which have secured for this Society what services I have been able to render, will explain why I have generally selected, as the subjects of the papers to which you kindly listen, some one or other of the departments of our valuable Museum. I fully share with my colleagues and associates in the desire to make our Museum not merely a pleasant lounge, full of rare and curious things, but an incentive and help to *study*—a means of making our members, and especially our young friends, good naturalists and zealous antiquaries.

Among the fossils and rocks in the Museum illustrating the geological formations of this county, we have a large and valuable collection of bones, which throw much light on the more recent deposits, and help us to picture to ourselves the leading features of the animal and vegetable world in this district during the time when our beds of gravel and diluvial earth were deposited. To this subject I purpose now more especially to direct your attention; and for this we have ample materials at hand. The trunk of fossil oak dug up from beneath what are now the foundations of Taunton Gaol; the beautiful and wonderfully-perfect head of the Rhinoceros, recently found in the same locality; the tooth of an elephant, from Quan-

tockshead ; and the collection of bones from the Mendip caverns ;—what are they to the scientific observer ? Merely pieces of timber, or fragments of bone ? No. Science endows them with a living spirit ; and under their guidance we enter upon the regions of the unknown world. They bid the darkness of past ages disperse, and reveal to us the haunts, in our immediate neighbourhood, of those animals which are now the denizens only of tropical climes.

It may seem sheer fancy, the soarings of unbridled imagination, confidently to assert as I now do, that the bear, the tiger, and the hyæna, have had their lair in the thickets around the Mendip and the Quantock Hills ; that the elephant has trampled down under his huge feet the trees of a tropical forest in the dells of Somersetshire ; and that the rhinoceros was wont to bathe its unwieldly form in the waters of our own river Tone. Yet, I feel assured that, when you have had laid before you the evidence which leads to this conclusion, you will readily admit that it is not a fiction, but a fact. The evidence is simply this : Here are the bones of the animals to which I have referred. They were all found in this county ; under circumstances which, (as I shall presently show), most clearly prove that the animals to which they belonged *lived* near to the places in which the bones were found, and some at least were *born* there.

These animals do not belong to the earlier geological formations. The state and condition of the bones prove this. If you carefully examine them, you will find that the bones from the Mendip caverns differ materially in character from the fossil bones of the Saurians, for example. The bones of the Saurians are mineralized ; these are not. The same is true of the remains of fossil wood. The timber found under Taunton Gaol has been turned on

the lathe into boxes and trays; but the fossil wood from Portland could not be so treated. It is mineralized. Like the Saurian remains, it belongs to a geological period far remote in the history of the earth—to the Oolite and Lias formations. After being exposed to the action of powerful acids, all the lime in these Mendip bones has been dispersed, and a portion even of the animal gelatine has been obtained, thus clearly proving that the bones, with which we are now concerned, belong to what, in geological language is termed a *recent* period, having been deposited in, or covered over with, the detritus from the troubled waters of the very last epoch of great change which this portion of the earth has known.

Some have thought that as these bones belong to animals which have never, in the memory of man, been known to inhabit these climes, they must have been brought here from a distant land, and that the animals never lived here. This appears to be the prevailing opinion among those who are unaccustomed to the modes of scientific investigation which systematic geology has unfolded; but to any one who carefully examines the bones themselves, and takes into consideration the circumstances in which they occur in the bone caverns, and the fact that in other caverns in the district, open to accumulations from the same cause, no animal remains have been found, the supposition that these bones were drifted in by the waters of the deluge cannot for a moment be entertained. If you examine the specimens in our Museum, or those in the invaluable collection made by Mr. Beard, Banwell, you cannot fail to be convinced that these are not the remains of animals brought from a distance, but of animals that were born and bred, and lived and died in the neighbourhood. Thus, in these collections, you will see the jaws of a tiger in the full vigour of youth, the teeth of which are

all perfect; by its side another jaw, in which the teeth are worn out almost to the socket; and again a third jaw, in which the teeth remain undeveloped. You have evidence of individuals of the tiger species of all ages. Here, remains of the tiger that may have died of old age in his den; close by, of the tiger's cub that may have died in its infancy. How is it possible to resist the inference to which these facts lead, and doubt that the tigers lived here? The remains of the elephant found in these caverns lead to the same conclusion. Here we have the tooth of an elephant bearing the most unequivocal marks of old age; and here the fangless tooth, in fact, the undeveloped milk-tooth of a baby-elephant. Are we not, therefore, more than justified in believing that the old animals lived, and that their young ones were born near to the places where their bones are now found?

Not only the worn-out condition of the teeth of the beasts of prey, but also the state and condition of the bones of herbivorous animals which constituted their food, most clearly prove that the caverns of the Mendips were not merely the mausoleums of the dead but the haunts of the living. By the side of the powerful jaws of the hyæna, you find the bones of an ox, bearing the marks of the hyæna's teeth. These were its food. The cracked bones of the ox and the deer, found now in these caverns, are the bones of animals carried into the wild beasts' lair, and there devoured. These facts would have been enough if they stood by themselves; but the question is placed far beyond the possibility of a doubt, by the coprolites which have been found in these caverns, the droppings of the animals by which the caves were frequented. This proves most clearly, that the animals to which these bones belonged were living in this county, and in these caves.

Having proceeded thus far, and established, I assume,

that these animals were the living inhabitants of the land, it is necessary we should turn our attention to the localities in which their remains have been found, and the circumstances under which they were discovered. In the year 1853 the head and a large number of the bones of the skeleton of a young rhinoceros were found in the alluvial deposit excavated on the site of a portion of the present Taunton Gaol. The surrounding debris was evidently washed down from the Blagdon Hills, over the red marl of the Taunton Dean: the fragments of flint and chert mixed up with the marly earth are clear indications of its source. Below the stratum of alluvial deposit in which the skeleton of the rhinoceros lay, a large quantity of timber trees were found, which were probably washed down from the hills or uprooted in the plain of Taunton Dean, about the same time that the dead body of the rhinoceros was drifted to the spot where its remains were found. These trees lay scattered about in confusion and belonged chiefly to the oak species. Alder likewise occur, and in a bed of leaf-mold, in which the leaves wonderfully retain their characteristic form, a large quantity of hazel nuts were found. So firm and sound is the timber discovered here, that tables and chairs have been manufactured from it. The head of this animal deposited in the Museum, is so perfect, with the teeth in their sockets, that there can be no doubt of the species to which it belonged. Professor Quekett has pronounced it to be a young specimen of the *Rhinoceros tichorinus*.

On the other side of the Quantocks the teeth of the Mammoth Elephant have been found, of which beautiful specimens were deposited in the Museum, by the late Mr. Wm. Baker. Some years ago I likewise remember to have seen at Merriott fossil elephants' teeth, which were

found between Crewkerne and Ilminster. These, however, occur only in solitary or isolated examples, and do not produce the impression which the number and variety brought to light in the Mendip district is calculated to effect. This renders it the more necessary to pay particular attention to the Mendip Caverns, in which these remains have been found in great quantities; and to endeavour to ascertain the circumstances under which the bones came there, and the agencies by which the caverns were afterwards filled with sand, and their original entrances covered over.

The Mendip range, in which the bone caverns occur, are full of interest to the antiquarian and the naturalist. From Crooks-beak, so prominent a feature in the landscape to the traveller on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, to within a mile of Frome, you may travel uninterruptedly on the Mountain Limestone. The same geological formation occurs, likewise, in masses on the flanks, and at the extremity of the main range, as in Banwell Hill, and in the hills above Hutton, stretching to Uphill and the sea at Brean-Down. The intervals between these masses, and likewise the sides of the main range, are, for the most part, covered with the marls and rocks of the New Red sandstone series. The district abounds in deep and tortuous gullies; in some cases assuming the form of immense chasms, as at Cheddar; a feature, which plainly indicates the disturbing forces to which these hills have been exposed, and by which probably they were upheaved.

The evidence of rents and upheavals abound in every direction, on the surface and below the surface. Of the former, the "Swallets" are a striking illustration, associated with the large streams which in several places gush forth from the living rock. Below the lower works of the

Charter-house mine, and about three miles from Cheddar, may be seen a very clear and characteristic form of the "Swallet." The stream which has been used to wash the "slimes," separating the lead ore from the refuse mud and sand, becomes, as might be expected, heavily charged with earthy and mineral matter. You watch its rushing flow, all muddy and discoloured, as it leaves the works, and all at once it disappears. It is swallowed up (hence the local name) through one of the many fissures communicating from the surface with the subterranean river-beds which run through the heart of Mendip. In this particular case, no fissure is visible, but the water sinks into the ground, and again makes its appearance at Cheddar, discolouring and defiling the stream as it rushes from its rocky source. In other cases the fissures are open and on the surface. An instance of this kind occurs in a field on Ubley Hill farm, on the Eastern side of the range. A stone dropped into the hole may be heard for several seconds in its downward course. Many of these fissures, no doubt, act as feeders to the subterranean channels which pour out their abundant streams from the external clefts in the rocky sides of the Mendip Hills, as at Cheddar, and at Wookey Hole.

The agencies, which for the most part produced these effects, at the same time gave origin to many caverns, opening immediately from the surface. The Caverns at Uphill, Banwell, Hutton, &c., in which bones have been found, belong to this class. The mouths or original entrances of the caves have in almost all cases been closed, or covered over with earthy matter and gravel. During the period of the earth's history in which the animals to which these bones belonged, lived, the caverns were more accessible from without than they are now. Indications of the original outlets are visible in some, and Mr. Beard

affirms that he has observed them in all: so that there were ample means of ingress and egress to these caves.

Having thus noted the origin of the caverns, and the indications afforded of their being so situated as to become fitting haunts to such wild beasts as might be living in the district, we have, to some extent, a clue to the circumstances under which the bones came there. I admit that there are difficulties to be encountered; some which I do not profess to be able to solve; others which are accounted for by the lapse of time during which the same cavern at long intervals may successively have been occupied by various species of beasts of prey. In this way the occurrence in the same cavern, as at Bleadon, of the bones of the tiger, the bear and the wolf; and at Sandford Hill, of the tiger, hyæna and wolf, which are not usually associated together, may be accounted for. In some of the caverns, as at Banwell and Uphill, no remains of the tiger were found, but only those of the wolf and bear in one, and of the hyæna in the other, with the bones of deer, ox, and horse in such quantities as clearly to prove that they are the accumulations of long ages. Then, as to the elephants, it is clear from the characteristic features of the teeth, that the remains of two distinct species, at least, are found in these caverns; the one closely allied to the recent Asiatic Elephant, and the other to the African species. Whether these were coeval or not, does not appear; but, judging from analogy, we should be led to refer them to different periods.* The collection in our

* The author has been gratified to find his conclusions in this particular confirmed by Dr. Falconer, a distinguished member of the Geological Society, who has made the classification of fossil elephants his special study. According to Dr. Falconer, the two species are *Elephas primigenius*, and *Elephas antiquus*. He further expresses his belief that they belong to two distinct epochs, but the caves having been open during both periods, bones of all the species have been promiscuously mingled in the cave collections.

Museum, and that at Mr. Beard's, contain many large vertebrae, ribs, thigh bones, and humeri, together with tusks and teeth. The more durable portions, such as the teeth, are found in larger numbers in proportion, probably because the softer bones were either devoured, or have perished from decay. Whether the animals while living resorted to these caverns, or whether their dead carcases were dragged thither by beasts of prey, I do not pretend to determine, but the general character of the bones, together with the masses of a soft fatty substance, which I have myself found, like what is technically called *adipocere*, and which is supposed to be produced by the decomposition of the flesh of animals, clearly proves, I think, that some of the animals at least lived, and that portions of others were devoured in the caverns, at a time anterior to that period of great change, during which the original entrances were blocked up, and the bone beds themselves more or less covered with a deposit of earth and loose rubble.

It is unnecessary to enter upon a detailed account of the precise physical and dynamic forces by which so great an overflow of waters might have been produced. The crust of the earth bears undoubted evidence of greater convulsions than would be needed to effect such a result. Sufficient to state generally that it must have been by the agency of moving waters, bearing into and depositing on the entrances of these caverns stones and earthy matter. And as the corners of the rocks in the interior are sharp, and not rounded and smooth, as you will always find them in caverns on the sea-shore accessible to the tide, it is evident that these caverns have not been subject to the long-continued action of water in motion, but were submerged by a sudden and temporary flood.

Here the question may occur to some one, “Were there any human beings inhabiting the island at the time?” You will, I have no doubt, anticipate the answer, which I at least would give. I believe that the period to which these animal remains belong was immediately anterior to the last great change which prepared the earth for the reception of the human race. I know that the fact that portions of human skeletons have been found in some of the caverns, may at first sight seem to overthrow my position; but when each alledged case is carefully investigated, it will be found that the human remains belong to a much more recent period. Thus, according to Mr. Phelps in his *History of Somerset*, human remains have been found at Wookey Hole. There is a true bone cavern at Wookey Hole, which has been discovered only during the present year, but that to which Mr. Phelps refers has long been known, and, like those at Cheddar, has never been said to have contained the class of animal remains to which this paper is specially devoted. The case at Wookey therefore goes for nothing. Besides, this cave has been accessible from time immemorial. The name it bears proves it to have been known to the Keltic inhabitants of the land before the Saxon invasion. “Wookey” is clearly a corruption of the Welsh “Ogo,” which to the present day means a “cavern.” But in the cave called Goat’s Hole, at Paviland, in Glamorganshire, we have a case in point. There a human skeleton was found lying on the remains of the elephant, rhinoceros, the bear and the tiger. The late Dean of Westminster, Dr. Buckland, describes this cavern in his *Reliquiae Diluvianæ*, p. 82. It is in the limestone and opens on the face of the sea-cliff. The tide reaches the base of the ancient diluvial deposit within. The animal remains are of precisely the same class with

those that are found in the Mendip caverns. They clearly belong to the same period. But here, unlike the Mendip caverns, the bones appeared disturbed by ancient diggings, showing that it had been accessible to man, in ages long gone by. Of this however, undoubted evidence was supplied, for a little under the surface a female skeleton was discovered. From the description given of the manner in which the bones lay, there can be no doubt that the body was interred there with great care and tenderness. Ivory rods, nearly cylindrical, portions of ivory rings, and a number of sea shells were found near the skeleton, just in the same way as such things occur in graves and sepulchral remains of early times. In the same cave were found the tusks of the elephant, but so far decayed as to crumble at a touch. When these rings were made the ivory must have been firm: and the subsequent decay leads us to infer that the human skeleton probably dates from a period not far distant from the Roman occupation. Charcoal and remains of human food were likewise found in this cavern, thus indicating two successive occupations of the cavern, at periods long, long distant from each other. What a theme for a poet! The weird maiden laid to rest, with her ivory needles, her ivory rings, and toys of pearly sea-shells by her side, in the cavern where she had dwelt among the remains of a former world! There she lived, and there she died, carving her needles and her toys from the ivory of primæval elephants; and possibly theorizing, as we are now doing, on the origin and history of the wonderous occupants of the cave. But it is not with the poetry we are now concerned, only with the fact; and the facts do not oppose, but rather confirm, the view we have advanced.

Indeed, very few of the Mendip bone caverns were known to exist until within, comparatively, a few years. Their

discovery is mainly due to mining operations, carried on in a rude and simple manner on the surface of the hills. Any one who would visit the old "ochre" pits on the hill above Hutton, and notice how the excavations expose fissures in the solid rock beneath, will readily understand how that these appearances would give rise to further investigation. The search for the *lapis calaminaris*, a mineral at one time in great demand—a carbonate of zinc, used in the manufacture of brass—likewise helped, but only as by accident, to the discovery of these bone caverns. Happily for the cause of science, there were two men living in the neighbourhood who did not fail to profit by the discovery, and carefully collected together and preserved the remains which these caverns contained. The perseverance and enthusiasm of Mr. Beard, and the science and energy of the late Rev. D. Williams, of Bleadon, have preserved to us these interesting relics of the past, opening to us another page in the great Book of Nature on which are recorded the works and ways of the Most High.

Another curious and interesting feature, and one which may be of great service in determining the various forms of animal life that prevailed during successive periods, presents itself in the fact communicated to me by Mr. Beard, as the result of his observations;—that each of the Mendip bone caverns has its own peculiar and characteristic set of remains. Thus:—

Banwell	contains	bear, wolf, deer, buffalo.
Uphill	„	hyæna, deer, horse.
Hutton	„	hyæna, wolf, tiger, elephant, horse.
Bleadon	„	tiger, bear, wolf, fox, elephant, ox, deer, horse.
Sandford Hill		tiger, hyæna, wolf, rhinoceros, ox, deer, boar, horse.
Burrington	„	the bear and fox.

To this list I am now able to add the bone cavern recently discovered at Wookey, which promises to be as full of interest as any of those previously known. A very slight cutting made along the side of the hill, in the formation of a new water-course, leading from the water-head to the recently-erected paper mills, laid open the mouth of this cavern. Although, as yet, it has not been properly explored, the remains obtained in it include the teeth of the following species : elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, bear, and hyæna, with the bones usually associated with them.* There are doubtless very many other caverns in the district, the entrances to which are as near the surface, and the chambers of which are as richly stored with the skeletons of the extinct races of the fauna of this county, only waiting for accident to bring them to light. It would appear that most of the remains in our Museum, which form a part of the Williams collection, were found in the Hutton and Bleadon and Sandford Hill caverns.

A notice of these remains, however, would be incomplete without reference to the huge proportions of most of the animals of that period, as compared with those of the present day. Take for example the ox, the *Bos Bleadon*, as Mr. Williams very justly styled the animal. There are some of his bones in the Museum. The largest prize ox of the present day would sink into utter insignificance by his side. Mr. Beard has the head and horn-bones of animals of the same species, and of the same massive dimensions. I am afraid to trust myself with the outline which a due regard to proportion would require. It is truly terrific, according to our present notions of animal forms. Then, consider the femur, the thigh-bone of an

* Specimens of the above from Wookey have recently been presented to the Museum by Dr. Boyd, of Wells.

elephant, in our collection. The largest elephant known would be small and puny by the side of the individual to whom this bone belonged. This bone is 22 inches in girth. The *tusk* of the same animal (possibly), or one like him, in Mr. Beard's collection is six feet long, and two feet in circumference! and it is supposed that it must have been full 16 feet long when the animal was living. The size of the beasts of prey in those days was on the same scale. The fangs of the tiger and the bear in our Museum prove that; but the skulls in Mr. Beard's collection establish it beyond a doubt. There I saw the thigh-bone of a bear $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches long! I placed by its side the corresponding bone of a full-grown bear killed at Bristol. The bear of the Mendip Hills must have been three or four times as large! The skull of a bear in his collection is nearly two feet long. The same applies to the remains of the tiger. The bones of the head found in these caverns clearly prove the species to have been of a considerably larger size than any known species in the present day. The hyenas of that period, in like manner, were of gigantic dimensions, as the size of their heads and jaws testify. I need not enlarge upon the remains of the deer tribe with branching antlers, nor upon those of the boar, the horse, the ox, and the sheep, which are found in great abundance in the caverns. The bones of these animals occur in such numbers as clearly to shew that they were the food of the carnivorous beasts of prey, whose haunts were in these caves. I do not attach much importance to the remains of hares, mice, rats, and bats, which are deposited in our Museum, as having been found in the Mendip caverns. That animals of these species existed cotemporaneously with the tiger and the elephant is not improbable, but the bones we have appear as if they belonged to a much more

recent period, and the easy access through the fissures in the rocks would account for their occurrence in these caves. I mention these only as supplying materials for the picture of animal life as it existed in those days.

I will not attempt to fill up the details in this picture. Having supplied you with the facts, I must leave each one to imagine the altered aspect which the forest trees and tropical foliage of that period would give to our hills and dales. That these features of vegetable life were the accompaniments of these particular forms of animal life in those ages, as well as in this present age, is more than probable, only with such modifications as would account for the appearance of the hazel and the alder, found in the excavations at Taunton.

The picture thus realized may be novel and grand; but the actual living picture with which we are now favoured in the Vale of Taunton Dean, and in the dells of Somerset, is nevertheless far better, and more to be desired. Deeply as I am interested in this collection, so much so that I would almost deem it sacrilege wilfully to destroy a single bone, yet I am free to admit that I have considerable satisfaction in knowing that these are the bones of the dead, not of the living. But "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum.*" They did their work in their day. Let us strive to do ours, and so do our work in advancing the Archæology and Natural History of our land, that coming generations may not despise our labours, nor rejoice in that we are gone.

Earthworks in the Neighbourhood of Bruton.

BY THE REV. F. WARRE.

PEN PITS AND CADBURY.

THREE is a peculiar feature of the district which is the scene of our annual meeting for this year, which can hardly fail to attract the attention of every observant traveller who passes by railroad from Yeovil to Westbury; I mean that every hill-top, every inch of undisturbed pasture situated high enough to afford a tolerably dry habitation, bears the marks of human occupation. The slight defences of cattle enclosures may be traced on almost every elevated spot, and I doubt not the sites of the villages inhabited by the owners of the herds may be discovered near them. Lynchets on the smooth turf of the hill sides, bear witness to cultivation so ancient, that the vegetation has returned to its natural state—that produced by the disturbance of the soil having totally disappeared; series of terraces, probably marking the entrenched position of armies on the field of battle and military stations of greater or less strength and importance, give proof of primeval occupation, both peaceful and warlike, more positively than in almost every other part of the county which

I have visited. Now, it can hardly be, that if once observed, this peculiarity should not excite our curiosity as to who were the constructors and occupiers of these works, what people were the inhabitants of this district, and, if anything, what is known as to their habits and history; and the answer which would most likely be given to the enquiry would be, they are probably the vestiges of British occupation; and, as far as it goes, the answer is perhaps correct; for with a few exceptions of Roman and Saxon date, there can be little doubt that most of these earthworks were constructed and used by our British predecessors. But still it is a most vague and unsatisfactory answer, for perhaps there is no subject on which ideas less defined and more erroneous prevail, with the generality even of well informed persons, than the history of the inhabitants of these islands, down to the time of the completion of the Saxon Conquest; which, as it relates to this part of England, may be fixed as the year 702, when Ina founded the frontier castle of Taunton, as a defence to his Western border against the Bretwallas of Devon and Cornwall who, under command of their Prince or Regulus, Geraint, still held the heights of Quantock, Brendon, and Blackdown, backed by the fastnesses of Exmoor against the power of the Teutonic invaders. It is, of course, impossible to fix the beginning of this period with anything like accuracy; but the fact that, from the first dawn of the probable history of this country, to the year 702, is certainly not less than 1000 years, is enough to show that the idea usually formed of an ancient Briton—that is to say, a mere savage painted blue, and scantily clothed in skins, can hardly be a correct one during the whole of this period. Indeed I believe it would hardly apply to the last half of it at all, and would probably admit of great modification even in the

earlier part of the British period. Nothing can of course be known with certainty of the inhabitants of this island before the time of written history, nor is it a matter of very great importance whether the first inhabitants were of Celtic origin or not; but it seem probable that the south and west of the island was from very early days occupied by a Celtic race called by the Welsh bards Loegrys, related to, if not identical with, the Primeval Cymri. The first fact which seems of any historical interest with regard to this part of England is thus mentioned in the collection of Triads made by Carodoc, of Llangarvan, about the middle of the 12th century. Three tribes came under protection into the Island of Britain; the first was the tribe of Caledonians, in the North; the second was the Gweddellin race, which is now in Alban or Scotland; the third were the men of Galeden, who came in naked ships or boats into the Isle of Wight, when their country was drowned, and had lands assigned them by the race of the Cymri. These last are supposed to have been the Belgæ, and the date of their arrival is fixed with some approach to probability at about three or four hundred years before the commencement of the Christian era; and it is stated by the learned Davis that they had neither privilege or claim in the Island of Britain, but that the land and protection were granted under specified limits; and it was decreed that they should not enjoy the immunities of the native Cymri before the ninth generation. But whatever might have been decreed or agreed upon between these early Belgæ and the aboriginal Britons, it seems that before the Roman invasion in the year 50 before Christ they had obtained possession, by force of arms, of a very considerable part of the South of the Island, including Hampshire, Wiltshire, and part of Dorsetshire, and were at the time of Cæsar's invasion a

powerful, warlike, and partially civilized people, keeping up a constant communication with their continental relations, the Gauls, engaged in mining operations and trading in skins of beasts, possessing numberless flocks and herds, and in some cases coining gold money, and superior both in arts and arms to the aboriginal Britons whom they had displaced. That the aborigines, though in some points in communication with the Phœnicians and Carthaginians, were a race of warlike and untutored savages, can hardly be doubted, whatever proficiency their Druids and Bards had attained to in mystic philosophy, astronomy, and mechanics; and that even the Belgæ were in a very imperfectly civilized state is evident from the remains of their habitations, which were probably constructed much on the same plan as, though inferior in comfort to those of the Mandan tribe, described by Catlin. Mr. Petrie, in his very beautiful and learned work upon the Ecclesiastical Architecture and Round Towers of Ireland, has given a description of some houses probably constructed in the Celtic manner. The first is the building known to the peasantry as the Stone House of the Rock, situated on the North side of the great Island of Arran, in the bay of Galway, and is probably of the 5th century. It is stated by Mr. Petrie to be in its interior measure 8 feet high, and its walls are about 4 feet thick; the door-way is but 3 feet high and 2 feet 6 inches wide on the outside, but narrows to 2 feet on the inside. The roof is formed as in all buildings of this class, by the gradual approximation of stones laid horizontally, till it is closed at the top by a single stone, and two apertures in its centre served the double purpose of a window and chimney. The next is the house of St. Finan Conn, one of the early Saints of Ireland, who lived in the 6th century; this example exhibits the charac-

teristics of the Cyclopean style more than the other, the stones being mostly of enormous size. It is situated on Church Island, in Lough Ree, in the county of Kerry; though nearly circular on the outside, it is quadrangular within, and measures 16 feet 6 inches in length from North to South, and 15 feet 1 inch from East to West. The wall is 7 feet thick at the base, and at present but 9 feet 9 inches in height. The door-way is on the North side and measures on the one side 4 feet 3 inches in height, and in width 2 feet 9 inches at top, and 3 feet at bottom; three stones form the covering of this door-way, of which the external one is 5 feet 8 inches in length, 1 foot 4 in height, and 1 foot 8 in breadth. The other is one of the houses erected by the celebrated St. Feehin, who flourished in the 7th century, at his monastic establishment on High Island, off the coast of Connemara, in the county of Galway; this building, like the house of St. Finan Conn, is square in the interior, and measures 9 feet in length and 7 feet 6 inches in height; the door-way is 2 feet 4 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches high. That the quadrangular form of building was derived originally from the Romans, is evident from the following translation of a prophecy, ascribed to a certain Magus of the name of Con, taken from the ancient Life of St. Patric, supposed to have been written by St. Erin in the 6th century:—“*Adveniet cum circulo tonsus in capite cuius ædes erunt adinstar æduim Romanarum ædes ejus erunt angustæ et angulatæ;*” which, though very queer Latin, can only be rendered—a man having his head shaven in a circle shall come, whose church shall be like the Roman churches, narrow and angular. One of the earliest attempts at quadrangular building is the Oratory of Gallerus, the very great antiquity of which is proved by the existence of an upright stone close by, bearing an

inscription in the Graeco-Roman or Byzantine character, such as was in use in the 4th and 5th centuries, and would hardly be found, even in Ireland, later than the 6th or 7th. Now this district was the battle-field of the Belgæ and aborigines for centuries, and no doubt the military works we see were, many of them, constructed and occupied by them. The boundary of their conquest to the West appears to have extended from the mouth of the Parret to some point on the Dorsetshire coast. There is a line of hill forts beginning on the coast to the West of that river, which I have succeeded in tracing nearly from sea to sea, and which I hope, on some future occasion, to be able to describe, and probably to identify, as frontier defences, constructed by the Dumnonii, against these powerful and unscrupulous usurpers.

We are now come to the point at which real history takes the places of tradition and poetry, and enables us to speak with something like certainty as to the state of the inhabitants of this country. About 55 years before Christ, Julius Cæsar led the Roman legions to Britain; and as early as the year 45 A.D., we find Ostorius Scapula taking possession of the country as far West as the estuary of Uxella, or the Parret; and before the end of the second century almost the whole Island, with the exception of the North of Scotland, had become subject to the Roman yoke. But, though deprived of their rude liberty, and in many cases reduced to miserable slavery, the Britons progressed rapidly in civilization. The Island was divided into provinces, governed by Roman officers, though in some instances reguli or petty princes seem to have held authority under sanction, and by permission of the conquerors; military roads traversed the country; cities and towns innumerable, many of them of great importance,

sprung up; villas—the beautiful remains of which, when from time to time discovered, bear witness to the elegant luxury introduced by their Italian owners—adorned the view; and agriculture far different from that of the ancient inhabitants, was exercised in the place of Druidical circles. Noble temples were erected, and habitations more suited to the wants of civilized men, superseded the rude circular huts which had afforded shelter to the original inhabitants, and the Britons became a Christian, civilized, and in many cases a highly polished people. But the days of Roman power were numbered, the great Northern hive poured out its countless swarms, and about the year 400 the last Roman legion was called away from this Island, to assist in repelling the barbarous hordes which began to threaten the very existence of the Roman Empire. Again we find ourselves at fault; the history of the interval between the departure of the Romans and the establishment of the so-called Saxon Heptarchy, is involved in obscurity, as great as can be well imagined. But this much we know, the Romans found the Britons a race of warlike and pagan savages; they left them, comparatively speaking, a polished and intellectual nation, though degraded by the domination under which they had lain for 400 years. Still, trained as some of them had been in Roman discipline, furnished with Roman arms, and partaking of Roman blood, had they not been weakened by internal dissensions, they would probably have been perfectly able to defend themselves from the barbarians who now harassed them on every side; but they appear to have degenerated rapidly from the state of civilization to which they had attained under the Romans. The inhabitants of the towns were, however, essentially Roman, their habits, their form of government, and their military discipline, were all formed upon the

Roman model, their religion was derived from Rome, and though not what they had been during the times of Roman occupation, they were a civilized and Christian people when the storm of Saxon invasion burst upon them with its overwhelming torrent.

Mr. Sharon Turner, in his invaluable *History of the Anglo Saxons*, says that we ought not to consider the Saxon-invasion as a barbarization of the country, inasmuch as they brought with them the germs of many valuable institutions, but, “Pace tanti viri,” I believe that we shall have but a very erroneous idea of the state of things in this Island during the 5th and 6th centuries, unless we do consider it a very complete barbarization of the country. The early Saxons appear to have been as fierce and bloodthirsty a race of savages as ever laid waste a conquered land; the total disappearance of the Romano-British people, even their language being entirely lost in that part of the Island conquered by the Saxons; the state of the Roman remains found from time to time, almost every building having been destroyed by violence, and most of them by fire, the name of Flamdyn, or the flame-bearer, bestowed by the Welsh bards upon Ida the Saxon conqueror of the North, all bear witness to the exterminating nature of the war, which for full 200 years raged with unceasing fury through the length and breadth of the land, while the names of Hengist and Horsa, Vortigern and Vortimer, Aurelius Ambrosius, Caradoc of the Iron Arm, Natan Leod, and Arthur (Ida and Cerdric), fill us with doubt as to whether they are historical or purely mythical characters. With regard to the last two, I myself feel but little doubt; the death of Geraint ap Erbin is circumstantially related by the Welsh poet, and I see no more reason to doubt that Arthur Amherawdr, a manifest corruption of the Latin

Imperator (a very different person, be it remembered, from the fabulous hero of the *Morte d'Arthur*), held his courts at Camelet, fought at Cathbyrig and Llongborth, died at Camelford, and was buried at Glastonbury, than that Napoleon reigned at Paris, fought at Borodino and Waterloo, died at St. Helena, and now rests on the banks of the Scine.

As regards this part of the Island, the great landmarks of this period are these. In the year 495 Cerdic and Cynric his son landed with five ships at Cerdorics ; in the year 577, Ceawlin, the grandson of Cerdic, fought with the Britons at Deorham, slew three kings, Comail, Conidian, and Fainmail, took three cities, Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, and probably extended his conquest to the coast of the Bristol Channel, somewhere between Portishead and Weston-super-Mare. In the year 658, Kenewalch fought the Bretwallas at Pen, and drove them beyond the Parret, and in the year 702 Ina built the frontier town of Taunton, and established the Western boundary of his dominions, which, if not identical with, was probably nearly the same as that of the Belgic tribe before mentioned.

It is a curious fact that the varieties of the Somersetshire dialect seem to be closely allied to these successive waves of Saxon conquest ; for the dialect of Taunton is as distinct from that of Bridgwater or Crewkerne, as that of the latter places is from the pronunciation of Bath or Cirencester. I have thus run through the great land-marks of the ancient history of this district, because it is my chief object in now addressing you, to induce some local antiquary to undertake a systematic investigation of the evidences of primeval occupation with which it abounds ; and if these things are not borne in

mind, the difficulties and puzzles of the attempt, at all times necessarily sufficiently numerous, will be very much increased without any reason, and false inferences may be drawn from apparently conclusive data, which, however, may not really mean what they at first sight seem to indicate. Loegri, Belgæ, Romans, Saxons, and Danes have all been here, and all no doubt occupied the works they found ready constructed to their hands, when it suited their convenience so to do. And the finding Roman coins at Cadbury, no more invalidates its claim to have been a British fortress before their days, than it disproves the tradition that it was occupied by Arthur after they had left this Island. The same may be said with regard to the probably Romano-British pottery, found by Sir R. Hoare, at Pen Pits; in the same way the extreme antiquity of the fortifications at Worle Hill, is not made doubtful by my having found a Saxon dagger, and the ferule of a Saxon spear, in one of the hut circles; nor the claims of the Norman Walklyn to having built the transepts of Winchester, by the existence of Wyckham's and Edington's work in the same cathedral.

Having said thus much, I will now call your attention to three very important remains of primeval antiquity, all situated near this place. Pen Pits, the crux of antiquaries, Cadbury Castle, known as the Palace of King Arthur, and what I confess is to me a greater crux than either, the very curious earthwork in the neighbourhood of Milbourne Wick. And first with regard to Pen Pits. A plan is given by Sir R. Hoare, in his work on *Ancient Wiltshire*, and perhaps I cannot do better than use his words, and then make my own comments upon them. "It will be perceived," he says, "that the village of Pen stands at the South-west extremity of a large plain, sur-

rounded on most sides by steep and irregular ground. That part of the parish immediately adjoining the village bears the most cultivated and improved appearance; some other parts of the vale, watered by the river Stour, have also been brought into cultivation, but the greater proportion still remains in its wild and desert state, covered with brushwood, though stripped of its oaks and timber. The extent of land comprised within our plan amounts to about 700 acres, of which nearly half have been brought into cultivation. But I have no doubt but that the whole of this fine plain was originally excavated into pits; these excavations seem also to have extended along the Eastern banks of the river Stour, as far as the farm house at Bonham; and from the appearance of the ground on the opposite side, I have reason to think they were continued along the Western bank of the same river. These pits are in their form like an inverted cone, and are very unequal in their dimensions; in some instances we see double pits, divided by a slight partition of earth, and the soil in which they are dug is of so dry a nature, that no water has been known to stagnate in them. Various have been the opinions and conjectures of those who have examined these pits; first, that the ground was thus excavated for the simple purpose of procuring stone; second, that the Britons resorted to this spot for the querns or mill stones, with which, in ancient times, they bruised their corn; third, that they were made for the purpose of habitations, or a place of refuge in times of danger. It would be ridiculous, even for a moment, to suppose that so large a tract of land could have been excavated for the sole purpose of procuring stone, for these excavations generally cease with the upper stratum of sand, which covers a deep and fine bed of hard green stone. I have found this stratum of

sand perforated in some places, and the frequency of stone dispersed about, proves that the workmen could not have been ignorant of the substratum, and which they would undoubtedly have followed, had stone been the object of their research. The conjectures as relating to querns is certainly ingenious, but will admit of some of the aforesaid objections; for, on finding a bed of stone suited to their purpose, would not the Britons, or indeed any beings endued with common sense, have followed that stratum, instead of opening so many thousand pits, over an extensive tract of land, in precipitous situations, and on the steep sides of hills in every part of this district? Where pits have been opened, or levelled, these querns, or mill stones, have been invariably found; they are made of the native green stone, and rudely formed. Those which have holes perforated in the middle were the upper stones, and were turned round the lower one by means of a handle fixed into the perforation. Similar stones have been found at Knook, and in other British villages. These at Pen have decided marks of the tool upon them, and appear never to have been used. The third opinion, as to their having been made for the purpose of habitation, carries with it much plausibility, but still furnishes objections. We know that the first houses were only pits, covered over with sods, turf, and boughs of trees; I am sensible also that no situation could be found better adapted to a British settlement, a dry and healthy plain, gently elevated above a valley, abounding with springs of never failing water; yet we do not find a sufficient quantity of charred wood, animal bones, or pottery, to justify us in fixing this spot as a permanent residence of the Britons. On the Eastern side of these pits is another work, thrown up on a steep neck of land projecting over the river Stour; it consists of an ele-

vated keep and an oblong out-work, unlike any of the camps on our chalk hills, and very similar to many I have observed in Wales. It would be a difficult matter to determine whether this fortress was constructed before or after these pits were formed, or whether it was an appendage to them."

Now it appears to me that this earthwork known as Orchard Castle, is a British construction of very early date, probably the ancient stronghold of the aboriginal Britons of the neighbourhood, before the Belgic invasion. It has most distinctly the three-fold arrangement which I have observed at Worle Hill, Dolebury, Castle Neroche, and Ham Hill, which I have elsewhere described as analogous to the keep and inner and outer baileys of a mediæval castle, and which I believe to have been the normal arrangement of the permanent fortifications of the aboriginal Britons; while those camps on the chalk hills, from which, as well as from those in its immediate neighbourhood, it is essentially different, are probably military works of a more temporary nature, owing their origin in most cases to the long struggle between the Belgæ and Loegrian tribes, and perhaps altered and strengthened in after days by any force which might have found it convenient to occupy them. One of them, Kenny Wilkin's Castle, bears evidence in its construction to the truth of the opinion which derives its name from Kenewalch, who, in the year 658, defeated the Britons at Pen, and drove them beyond the Parret, it being a large enclosure, defended by a single agger of considerable strength, without any additional works, either internal or external, in fact just such an entrenchment as we might expect a great army to construct for the temporary defence of a camp. Round this primeval fortress, Orchard Castle, no doubt a scattered

population resided; some in its immediate vicinity, some in villages at a greater or less distance, of one of which, with its cattle enclosure, I think I have observed faint traces on the Western extremity of the hill on which Pen Church is situated. These habitations would account for the few marks of domestic occupation which have been observed at the Pits, for no doubt a few hut circles may be discovered among these extensive excavations, but the idea that they are all the remains of habitations appear to me to be totally untenable. In the first place, they are so extensive that, had this been the case, they would have afforded accommodation for the inhabitants of the whole Island, instead of those of one district. In the second, their arrangement is perfectly different from that of any British town I have ever seen; instead of being situated in scattered groups, they are all crowded together in such a way as to cover almost the whole area, with a mass of confused hollows. And in the third place their shape—that of an inverted cone—is the last that would be considered adapted to human habitation. The only instance in which I have ever heard of its being adopted, being in certain mediæval dungeons, where the object sought after was the very reverse of comfort. There are a few curious excavations of this form within the area of Castle Neroche, but there is nothing to lead to the belief that they are hut circles.

With regard to the idea that they are the marks of simple quarrying for stone, I can only observe that I know of nothing which would lead us to suppose that the Britons, either in this district or elsewhere, were in the habit of constructing stone buildings, beyond the dry piled masonry of some very early ramparts, and perhaps the lower part of their circular huts; at all events, the stone

dug here would probably have been used in the immediate vicinity ; and I know of nothing that would lead us to suppose that such has been the case. But, with regard to the idea that they are the holes from which stone has been dug for the purpose of constructing querns and other utensils of stone, I cannot think that the objections are nearly so conclusive. That they did make querns here in great numbers is certain, and the fact that those which have been found on the spot have not been used, and generally are unfinished or flawed, is fair ground for supposing that the majority were taken away, probably to a considerable distance, which is confirmed by my having found the fragments of a small grindstone, for tools, bearing the marks of use, during my excavation of the British fortified pass at St. Kew's Steps, which was formed of the same stone as those unfinished circular masses, which I obtained from workmen who had just dug them up from the bottom of one of the Pen Pits.

Sir R. Hoare's observation, that the Britons or any other persons possessed of common sense, having found a bed of stone suited to their purpose, would have followed that, instead of excavating a large tract of rough ground, will certainly apply to all people who can work with ease through solid rock, but that this was not the case, at least with the early Britons is evident, from the hut circles at Worle Hill, where they have always followed the natural fracture of the rock, and have invariably left off wherever it was solid ; and if the Britons of Pen, found separate masses of stone large enough for their purpose by excavating, however extensively, they were certainly more likely to do so than to work the solid stone with their very imperfect, and at the same time very costly tools. Now, if Orchard Castle be of the very early date which I suppose

it to be, and this system of excavation carried on as it probably was for the greater part of a thousand years, it appears to me that the peculiar appearance and state of the ground at Pen Pits may be accounted for with at least a semblance of probability. If it be urged that the stone is unfit for grinding corn, the teeth found in ancient British skulls afford an answer ; the crowns, even in middle aged subjects being worn quite smooth, no doubt by the great quantity of sand mixed with the meal, ground with stone of too soft a texture.

CADBURY CASTLE.

Of Cadbury Castle, the second remarkable earthwork to which I wish at present to draw your attention, Camden gives the following account. “The River Ivell rises in Dorsetshire, and receives a little river, upon which is Camalet, a steep mountain of very difficult ascent, on the top of which are the plain footsteps of a decayed camp, and a triple rampart of earth cast up, including 20 acres (the ground plan says 60 acres and 32 perches). The inhabitants call it Arthur’s Palace, but that it was really a work of the Romans is plain, from Roman coins daily dug up there. What they might call it I am altogether ignorant, unless it be that Caer Calemion, in Nennius’s catalogue, by a transposition of letters from Camelion. Cadbury, the adjoining little village, may, by a conjecture probable enough, be thought, that Cathbregion, where Arthur, as Nennius hath it, routed the Saxons in a memorable engagement.” And in the additions to Camden published with Gibson’s edition, I find the following description : “Leaving the sea coast, our next direction is the river Ivell, near which is Camalet, mentioned by Mr. Camden, as a place of great antiquity. The hill is a mile in compass ; at the top four

trenches circling it, and between each of them an earthen wall. On the very top of the hill, is an area of 20 acres or more, where, in several places, as Leland observes, may be seen the foundations of walls, and there was much dusky blue stone which the people of the adjoining villages had in his time carried away besides coins; Stowe, tells us of a silver horse shoe there digged up in the memory of that age; and Leland describes it in a kind of ecstasy, "Good Lord says he, what deep ditches, what high walls, what precipices are here; in short, I look upon it as a very great wonder both of art and nature." How far it may be considered a wonder of nature, I cannot say; but that it is a wonder of primeval art, I think no one who sees it will deny. The high walls and foundations of wall as well as all traces of the internal arrangement of this great military station, have totally disappeared, but the outer fortifications of the hill are in a tolerable state of preservation. What outworks there may have been, cannot now be ascertained, as, with the exception of the traces of some platforms probably stations for slingers on the south-side, everything outside the main fortification has been obliterated by modern agriculture; but there are the vast trenches with their earthen walls, on some of which, I thought I could trace the remains of a low breastwork of dry masonry. There are at present three entrances, easily to be made out; the first, on the East side, is that now used as an approach to the field occupying the area within the fortification, and has been so enlarged and made easy of access, for the convenience of the tenant, as to have entirely lost its ancient character, so much as to render it almost doubtful whether it be original or not; but, on the whole, I think it probable that there was an entrance at this point. The next is at the South East angle of the place, and, having crossed the

outer defences, opens into the moat, between the inner agger and the one next to it; the path over the inner agger being steep and narrow, and probably strongly fortified. This opening of the road into the moat, is a feature very commonly to be observed in British fortifications, and seems to have been intended to lead an attacking force to points where they might be overwhelmed from above, and forced down the steep side of the hill by a charge of the troops who occupied the higher ground. This seems to have been the case in this instance, as in many places the top of the second agger is not raised above the level of the moat, through which the road led. At the South West angle is the main entrance, which leads through all the entrenchments, up to the area of the place. There are here evident vestiges of flanking works; and I think the whole descent was commanded by platforms for slingers. There also appears to have been a smaller opening on the North side, leading through the entrenchments to the spring which supplied the place with water, and is situated low down among the fortifications of that side; but the entrenchment on the North has been so tampered with by modern fences, that I cannot speak positively about it. At the highest point of the ground within the fortifications, there are still vestiges of what may have been the foundations of an interior fortification.

It certainly seems extraordinary that the learned Camden should have mistaken such a work as I have described for one of Roman construction, and still more so that he should have been led to this conclusion by so fallacious a guide as the presence of Roman coins, which would certainly be no proof that it was not of Romano-British construction, Roman money having been in circulation in these Islands long after the departure of the Romans

themselves, and still less, that it was not a Belgic or aboriginal British work, afterwards occupied by the Romans and Romano-British, which we may almost positively assert is the fact. Whether it be Belgic, or originally British, may be more difficult to determine; and the total obliteration of all works within the ramparts, increases the difficulty very much; but, on the whole, from the general plan and construction of the fortifications, being a series of concentric ramparts, without any independent outworks, with the exception of the platforms I have before mentioned, as well as from the absence of all trace of the three-fold arrangement which I have elsewhere spoken of, as analogous to the outer and inner baileys and keep of a mediæval castle, and which I am inclined to believe is the characteristic type of the original British fortified towns in this part of England, I am inclined to believe it to be a very strong military post of the Belgæ, probably intended as a sort of head quarters for their armies in this part of their territories; and to this opinion I am the more inclined from the marked difference observable between the plan of this fortification, and those to which I have alluded as occupying the strong ground from sea to sea on the West of the Parret, and being probably the line of frontier strongholds established by the aborigines, as a defence against the Belgic invaders. The name, too, of the place, *Cath Byrig*, which I believe means the military town, or the town of the battle, would seem, in some degree, to strengthen this opinion.

MILBOURNE WICK.

I now come to the third object to which I wish to draw attention, the very curious earthwork in the neighbourhood of Milbourne Wick, which I mentioned as appearing

to me a more decided crux than either of the other two. This consists of a very strong and large embankment, without any trench, either external or internal, with the exception, on one side, of an excavation, from which earth has evidently been dug for the purpose of constructing the mound. It runs in a direction from North North West to South South East, and isolates the end of the hill on which it is situated, from the level ground extending towards the East. The space thus cut off is considerable, (I should suppose 50 or 60 acres), and is bounded on the North West by a narrow valley, and on the South by a broader expanse of low land, and on the West by a very narrow gully. The mound itself is 345 yards long, and at the Southern extremity nearly 30 feet high. At about 60 yards from this end there is an abrupt depression of about 10 feet. The height of the mound above the entrance, which is nearly in the centre, is about 20 feet; this entrance is about 5 yards broad, and is approached from the East by a platform across the excavation before mentioned. I can find no vestiges of fortification on any side of the enclosed area, nor any appearance of ancient work within it. At the end of the hill the valley divides into three narrow gullies, and, on the high ground between those which run to the South West and West, is a large enclosure of ancient wall-work, which seems to have been approached by a road leading from the South Western gully. On the height, to the North, is a small work, apparently military, so placed as to command the opening of these three narrow gorges. On the mound itself, about 25 yards to the South of the entrance, is a circular depression, which is not unlike that of a hut circle; and to the North of the entrance is a small barrow, apparently formed from the soil of the mound itself. Altogether it is a very

puzzling construction, and unless it may be the beginning of a large fortified town, the defences of which, from some cause or other, have never been completed, I cannot venture to give a guess as to its intended use.

TEMPLE COMBE.

There is one other earthwork, probably very far removed in date from those I have described, which I cannot leave unmentioned, and this is situated just beyond the East end of the Templars' Chapel, at Temple Combe. It is situated on the side of a low hill, which slopes gently to the lower pastures on the East and South. On these sides the earth is raised, so as to be on a level with the upper part of the field. On the platform thus formed is a moat, descending by two stages, having a broad flat platform between them, to the depth of about 10 or 12 feet; and within this moat is a square area, rather lower than the outer platform. It is popularly known as the Cock Pit, but as to what it was, or for what purpose it was constructed, I confess myself totally unable to give the slightest guess.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I feel that I ought to apologise for this very desultory attempt to describe some of the most remarkable features of a district, with which my acquaintance is very limited and superficial; but my chief object in this has been to induce some antiquary, or, I should say, antiquaries, in the neighbourhood to undertake a systematic research into the primeval treasures of this part of the county, and, if possible, to inoculate some of my hearers with that fondness for antiquity, which has been to me for many years a source of innocent, and I believe improving pleasure. Somerset is very rich in antiquities, and is, as yet, comparatively a virgin soil. My

active exertions in the field of archæological research are well nigh over; increasing age and failing health are sad drawbacks to a mere pickaxe-and-shovel antiquary, such as myself. I can no longer climb about a church with firm step and steady eye; I can no longer wrap my coat round me, and face without a shiver the cold blast from the Atlantic, raging among the Western hills; nor lie hour after hour on the bare hill side, under the burning sun, watching every particle of earth, as it fell from my labourer's shovel, without a wish for anything beyond a draught of water and a crust of bread; hand, foot, eye, and nerve are all failing, but I can assure those who I hope will follow out the search with more success than I have had, that they will find the pursuits of archæology pleasing and healthful alike to mind and body. The Roman historian has said, "*Ego hoc quoque laboris premium, petam, ut me a conspectu malorum quæ nostra tot per annos, vidit aetas tantisper certè dum prisca illa totâ menti repeto avertam.*" I can safely say, for the encouragement of those who are inclined to enter upon archæological pursuits, that if I have done but little good by my labour, I have, at least, often forgotten the real troubles of the present, while engaged in the investigation of the habits, manners, and works of those who have gone before us.

A Catalogue of the Rarer Plants of the Turf Moors of Somerset.

BY THOMAS CLARK.

IT will be observed that this catalogue is not strictly confined to rare plants; a few are admitted which are far from rare, as well as several others which, though not common, are of not unfrequent occurrence. My aim has been to give, so far as my knowledge goes, a more characteristic view of this wide and rich botanical field, than an account less extended could have given. Hence, in the genus *Carex*, and a few other genera, containing several species, I have given the whole which have been observed by me, whether rare or not. I have also given the whole of the Ferns, and of the *Orchis* tribe. The names of all the plants are those of the Botanical Society of London.

Alisma ranunculoides. Occasionally in shallow pits in the neighbourhood of Catcot drove. The common species, *A. plantago*, occurs in watery places in various parts of the moor, associated with *Typha latifolia*, *Iris pseud-acorus*, *Caltha palustris*, and other common marsh plants.

Anagallis tenella. Marshy fields towards the southern

border of the moor, frequently on the margins of gutter drains.

Andromeda polifolia. Frequent in the drier parts of the moor.

Athyrium Filix-fæmina. Occasionally in moist woody places, and on the banks of reenes and pits.

Bidens cernua and *tripartita*. Reenes near Burtle and other parts of the moor.

Blechnum boreale. Occasionally on the borders of the moor.

Butomus umbellatus. In reenes.

Calluna vulgaris. Plentiful in most parts of the moor.

Carduus pratensis. Frequently in marshy fields and other moist places.

Carex ampullacea, *filiformis*, *flava*, *hirta*, *intermedia*, *ovalis*, *panicea*, *paniculata*, *Pseudo-cyperus*, *pulicaris*, *riparia*, *vulgaris*, and *vulpina*. According to the *Cybele Britannica*, *C. filiformis* does not appear to have been heretofore recorded as a native of our county; nor, excepting a doubtful locality in Devonshire, of any county nearer to ours than Leicestershire. It grows plentifully towards the eastern end of the moor, about two miles north-west of Sharpham Park. The other species grow in the neighbourhood of Burtle, and the greater part of them, if not the whole, in other parts of the moor also.

Cicuta virosa. Watery places on the eastern side of Catcot drove.

Comarum palustre. Frequent in marshy places.

Drosera intermedia, (*D. longifolia* of Smith, Hooker, and Babington). Frequent in shallow partially dry pits and reenes.

Drosera rotundifolia. Frequent on the borders of pits and reenes, and in other moist places.

Epilobium angustifolium. Very abundant in most parts of the moor, particularly in the central and northern districts. It generally springs up in fresh earth, especially such as has been dug from several feet below the surface, as in the forming of new reenes. When the Glastonbury canal was dug, it appeared a year or two afterwards in great plenty on the banks, forming in the flowering season long red lines, conspicuous nearly a mile distant. The more common species of *Epilobium*, *hirsutum*, *palustre*, and *parviflorum*, occur in various parts of the moor.

Erica Tetralix. Plentiful in various parts of the moor; rarely with white blossoms.

Eriophorum angustifolium. Plentiful in most parts of the moor.

Eriophorum vaginatum. Plentiful towards the eastern part of the moor.

Erysimum cheranthoides. Towards Meare.

Habenaria bifolia. Occasionally in bushy places.

Hieracium umbellatum. Occasionally in the drier parts of the moor.

Hippuris vulgaris. In the Glastonbury canal.

Hottonia palustris. In reenes.

Hyoscyamus niger. Occasionally in droves.

Hypericum elodes. In watery places towards the eastern end of the moor.

Juncus bufonius, *compressus* var. *cœnosus*, *conglomeratus*, *effusus*, *glaucus*, *obtusiflorus*, *squarrosum*, and *supinus*. In various parts of the moor.

Lastrea dilatata. Occasionally in bushy places, and on the borders of plantations.

Lastrea Filix-mas. Occasionally on banks, and in bushy places.

Lastrea spinulosa. About plantations and old decoy ponds.

Lastrea Thelypteris. Plentiful in moist ground near Burtle, and in other parts of the moor.

Lathyrus palustris. Near Burtle, on both sides of the railway and on the eastern side of Catcot drove; also on the northern side of the river Brue.

Linum catharticum. Occasionally in heathy ground.

Listera ovata. Occasionally in bushy places.

Lysimachia nummularia. Marshy fields, on the margins of reenes and gutter drains.

Lysimachia vulgaris. In reenes and watery places.

Mentha arvensis. In fields and cultivated ground.

Mentha piperita. On the southern border of the canal, about two hundred yards eastward of the Shapwick railway station.

Menyanthes trifoliata. Plentiful in watery places in various parts of the moor.

Molinia cærulea. Frequent throughout the moor.

Myosotis cæspitosa. Near Burtle.

Myrica Gale. Abundant in the drier parts of the moor.

Myriophyllum verticillatum. In reenes and pits.

Narthecium ossifragum. Plentiful in various parts of the moor.

Nasturtium terrestris. Frequent in various parts of the moor.

Nepeta Cataria. Edington road, and in a drove leading from this road eastward.

Œnanthe Phellandrium. In reenes.

Ophioglossum vulgatum. Towards Meare.

Orchis latifolia, maculata, and morio. Occasionally in marshy ground.

Osmunda regalis. Frequent in various parts of the moor.

Pedicularis palustris and sylvatica. Frequent in marshy places.

Peucedanum palustre. Near the canal lock, and at various other places between the Edington and the Ashcot roads, on the southern side of the railway, generally in moist but not wet ground.

Pinguicula lusitanica. Marshy fields towards the southern border of the moor, not plentiful.

Pinguicula vulgaris. Rather plentiful in marshy fields towards the southern and eastern borders of the moor.

Potamogeton pusillum. In pits between the Catcot drove and Shapwick road.

Polypodium vulgare. On a bank about half a mile eastward of Catcot drove.

Pteris aquilina. Plentiful in the drier parts of the moor.

Radiola millegrana. Near Burtle.

Ranunculus Flammula. Frequent in moist and watery places, sometimes nearly three feet in height; a small creeping variety frequent on the margins of gutter drains.

Ranunculus hirsutus. Catcot drove, near Burtle.

Ranunculus Lingua. Plentiful about half a mile southward of the railway and a quarter of a mile eastward of Catcot drove. "Glastonbury moor, abundantly."—*Sole.*

Rhinanthus Crista-galli var. *angustifolius*, (*R. major* of Smith and Babington). On the banks of the canal, and in other parts of the moor.

Rhynchospora alba. In various parts of the moor, plentiful.

Rhynchospora fusca. In shallow, partially dry pits and reenes, in the heathy ground near the Shapwick railway station, and occasionally in other parts of the moor, sparingly interspersed with *R. alba*. The first information I had of the occurrence of this very rare plant in Turf Moor, was from Dr. Southby, who, about the year 1830, gave me specimens which he had gathered near the northern

border of the moor. He was the first, I believe, to publish this locality, and till lately I supposed that he was the first to discover it; but I now find that it was known to the late Wm. Sole, author of the *Menthæ Britannicæ*, as far back, at least, as 1782, for in his MS. flora of this date, which has been obligingly lent to me by my friend, T. B. Flower, of Bath, the plant is recorded, under the Linnæan name of *Schænus fuscus*, as growing in "Burgle Moor, near Mark."

Rubus idæus. In a drove by the side of an orchard, about a mile eastward of the Shapwick road, and half a mile southward of the railway, and again about a mile farther eastward, on the sides of a reene. Fruit amber-coloured, the prickly setæ of the stems a still paler colour; a variety which, in the wild state, is not recognised in the flora of either Withering, Smith, Hooker, or Babington, excepting that in a supplement of Hooker's *British Flora*, by Dr. T. Bell Salter, the fruit is said to be "rarely amber-coloured," and that the prickly setæ, which are usually dark red, are "pale in the plants bearing amber-coloured fruit."

Rumex hydrolapathum. Plentiful in watery places; frequently very large, the lower leaves sometimes thirty inches long and nine broad.

Rumex palustris. Plentiful in the neighbourhood of Burgle, and occasionally in other parts of the moor, springing up in newly prepared turf ground, after the surface has been removed a foot or two in depth.

Sagina nodosa. In the droves and other drier parts of the moor.

Samolus Valerandi. On the sides of pits and reenes.

Scirpus cæspitosus. In heathy ground near the Shapwick railway station, plentiful.

Scirpus maritimus. In reenes.

Scirpus palustris. In watery places, plentiful.

Sium latifolium. In watery places near Burtle.

Sparganium natans, ramosum, and simplex. Occasionally in shallow pits and reenes.

Stellaria glauca. Frequent in marshy ground.

Thalictrum flavum. In marshy ground and watery places.

Triglochin palustre. Frequent in marshy ground.

Utricularia minor. Occasionally in pits and reenes.

Utricularia vulgaris. Frequent and plentiful in pits and reenes.

Vaccinium Oxyccocos. Occasionally in marshy ground towards the borders of the moor.

Veronica officinalis. Occasionally in heathy ground.

Veronica scutellata. Frequent in marshy ground.

Viola flavidornis? Frequent in the droves and other comparatively dry places. I am not certain whether this is the *V. flavidornis* or one of the varieties of *V. canina* of the Botanical Society's Catalogue. A variety of this violet, whichever it may be, occurs occasionally with a large clear white flower, in various parts of the moor, if indeed it be not specifically distinct from either of our hitherto described violets.

Viola palustris. Occasionally in moist places.

Wahlenbergia hederacea. Near the Shapwick railway station, and occasionally in other parts of the moor.

The manuscript of Sole, before mentioned, contains the following plants which have not been observed by me, and no doubt there are still other rare species yet to be discovered. Sole was in the practice of paying annual visits to the moor, and it is not likely that so experienced a

botanist was in error as to any of the plants which he has recorded.

Cladium Mariscus. Glastonbury and Burtle moors; also near Wedmore.

Helosciadium inundatum. In turf pits in Glastonbury and Burtle moors; also near Wedmore.

Œnanthe pimpinelloides. Glastonbury and Burtle moors; also King's Sedgmoor.

Parnassia palustris. In old pits on Burtle moor.

Polygonum minus. Burtle moor, abundantly.

Rhamnus frangula. Glastonbury moor.

Scutellaria minor. Glastonbury and Burtle moors, abundantly.

On the Charters of Bruton Priory.

BY LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

BRUTON must have been a place of some consequence previous to the conquest, as, independently of the traditions concerning Algarus, Earl of Cornwall, Mr. Dymock, in his valuable paper on Saxon coins, has proved that, from the time of Canute to Edward the Confessor, coins were struck at Bruton. The names of three moneyers appear on them, *ÆLFELM*, *LEOFVINE*, and *ÆLFVINE*. This is a most remarkable discovery, and shows the great value of numismatics, when judiciously studied, for the illustration of the obscure periods of our history.

The earliest written authority we have is the Domesday survey. In it Bruton is called Briweton, and appears to have belonged to Roger de Courcelles.

“Terra Rogerii de Corcelle. Erneis ten. de Ro. Briwetone, Goduinus tenuit T.R.E. et geldabat pro 1 hida et una virg. terræ. Terra est 2 car. Ibi est 1 car. cum 3 Bord. & Molind redd. 30 den. Valuit et valet 30 solid.”

Collinson considers that *Brumeton*, which is entered as in the hands of the king, belongs to Bruton; but without any good foundation. In the same survey, Brewham or

Briweham is given to *Willelmus de Moion*. It appears to have been a much more considerable manor than that of Brewton. It is well worth the enquiry of antiquaries what place is meant by Brumeton: it is probably in the vicinity of Frome. There is no allusion to the Priory of Bruton in the survey.

The earliest Charter of the Priory known is one from *Willelmus de Moyun*, or *Mohun*. He doubtless was a great benefactor; but in the words in this paper alluding to the *terra quæ fuit Rogeri Coci*, it seems very probable that *Roger de Courcelles* is meant, and that he was the first founder; indeed I am not aware of our having any evidence of the *Mohuns* having possessed any lands in Bruton; they had, it is true, the large Manor of Bruham, and endowed the Priory with great part of it.

The Chartulary of the Abbey, placed at our disposal by the liberality of the Earl of Ilchester, gives much information as to the possessions of the Abbey. It is much to be regretted that so great a part of the early portion of this volume is lost; but through the industry of Mr. Harbin, a learned Somersetshire antiquary of 1700, there are copious extracts remaining of the early papers, and transcripts of as many as six Charters of the *Mohuns* to Bruton Priory. One of these, purporting to be by *Willelmus de Moyun juvenis*, is a very remarkable one. It is not addressed, as the earlier ones, to *Robert*, Bishop of Bath, but *omnibus S. Dei Ecclesiæ fidelibus, tam prosentibus quam futuris & omnibus hominibus suis Francis & Anglis salutem*. He next goes on to confirm the gifts to the Church of St. Mary of Bruton, and the Canons regular made by *avus meus, Comes Willelmus & Willelmus, pater meus*. By this it would appear that the first benefactor to the Priory of the name of *Mohun* was grandfather to the

said Willelmus *juvenis*; he must therefore have been Willelmus the first lord. This would also agree better with the date, 1114, generally given as the foundation of the Abbey, which was during the reign of Henry the First, not that of Stephen, as represented by those who make Willelmus the 3rd the founder. It will be seen also that in this Charter, as in the earlier one, the founder is styled *Comes*, but not *Somersetensis*. This obscure part of the history of the Mohuns should be investigated, as there is no historical evidence of any of that family having the title of Earl of Somerset confirmed upon him, though the Empress Maude is said to have made him Earl of Dorset. See these two Charters.

One Charter of *William de Moyun juvenis*, directed to Robert, Bishop of Bath, grants 1 hyde of land, a well, and whatever other property he has in Bruton; also six acres and pasture for 100 pigs in his forest of Selwood, for the health of the soul of his father, and his mother, and his brothers, and his own.

Another Charter is in these terms: “Will'us de Moyun *Juvenis omnibus S. Dei Eccl'iae Fidelibus tam præsentibus quam futuris & omnibus hominibus suis Francis & Anglis Salutem.* Sciatis me concessisse omnes donationes quas avus meus *Comes Will'us & Will'us pater meus* fecerunt Eccl'iae B. Marie de Bruwton & Canonicis regularibus in cā Deo servientibus, in Eccl'is & Terris & Decimis & libertatibus & in omnibus aliis rebus, sicut cartæ eorum testantur. Concedo etiam eas donationes quas Homines de Feod. meo præd. Canonicis pro salute animarum suarum fecerunt. Hanc autem concessionem meam ut firma et illibata permaneat, scripto meo et sigilli impressione confirmo et subscriptis testibus corroboro. Lucia Uxore meā, Gilberto Capellano, Ric'o de Moyun, Ric'o Clerico de Longham, Will'o Britt. Rad'o Perd.”

“Carta Willielmi de Moyne Comitis Somerset de fundatione.

“Roberto dei gratiâ Bathoniensi Episcopo, et omnibus filiis Sanctæ Ecclesiæ, Willelmus de Moyne Comes Somersetensis, Salutem. Notum vobis fieri volo, me, prece Willielmi Capellani, uxoris meæ, et multorum amicorum ac hominum consilio, haeredumque meorum concessu; et pro animæ meæ, uxorisque filiorumque meorum salute; et pro redemptione peccatorum meorum, Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ, Canonicisque regularibus, Ecclesiam de Briweton concessisse, cum terris et decimis et consuetudinibus et omnibus rebus sicut prædictus Willelmus Capellanus meliùs tenuit; videlicet cum terrâ quæ fuit Rogeri Cocci et adquietationibus tam in bosco quam in plano; scilicet de pannagio et cæteris consuetudinibus, et de bosco meo convenienter ad negotia sua, sive ad focum, sive at domos suas reficiendas, sive ad alia in quibus bosco indigebunt; et communem pasturam in omni manerio meo de Brie-
weham.

“Teste. Willelmo filio meo, Henrico, Juwanno, Petro et Ricardo, clericis; Radulpho capellano, Roberto capellano, Magistro Willielmoque, Willielmo de Briuton, Reinaldo Rich' de Wacheforde, Hugone de Punchardun, Willelmo Dastard, Willelmo de Locunnis, cum pluribus aliis.

“Et qui hanc meam donationem minuere tentaverit, maledictionem Dei cœterni consequatur. Amen.”

There is also a Charter of Savaricus, Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, “Diversorum donationes recitans et confirmans,” particularly those made by Henricus de Caraville, and Alexander de Cantelo. This Savaricus was appointed bishop as one of the conditions of the release of Richard the First by the Emperor, and the

Abbey of Glastonbury was then attached to the See, which led to many years of angry litigation between the Bishop of Bath and the monks of the Abbey. It ended in a compromise: the bishops dropping the title of Glastonbury, and the monks sacrificing a few of their manors.

The prior's house, in the main street of Bruton, is the only part of the conventional buildings remaining above ground, and on it are the two ancient bearings of the Mohuns, and the arms and badge of John Henton the prior. It is said that there are still extensive crypts remaining under the Abbey lawn, before the parsonage.

There is considerable variance in the list of the priors; Sir R. HOARE's list is as follows:

- 1114. G——, prior.
- 1159. William, prior.
- 1184. Robert, prior.
- 1188. Philip, prior.
- 1194. Gilbert, prior.
- 1416. 9th Nov., John, summoned to the convocation.
- 1418. John Corsham, prior, died 10th Dec.
- 1429. John Schoyle, resigned.
- 1448. Richard Glastonbury, prior, died.
- 1488. John Henton, prior.
- 1498. William Gilbert, prior.
- 1533. John Ely, abbot, surrendered the Abbey in
- 1539.

I have also added the lists made out by Collinson and Mr. Phelps, in their *Histories of Somerset*, and Mr. Bord, in his valuable essay on the *History of Bruton*.

COLLINSON :

- 1144. Gilbert.
- 1159. William.
- 1184. Robert.

1188. Philip.
 1194. Gilbert.
 1416. John.
 1418. John Corsham.
 1429. John Schoyle, resigned.
 1448. Richard Glastonbury, died.

BORD :

1144. Gilbert.
 1159. William.
 1184. Robert.
 1188. Philip.
 1194. Gilbert.
 1274. John de Grindlesham.
 1416. John Cuham, presented to convocation.
 1418. John Schoyle, presented.
 1448. John Henton.
 1495. William Gilbert.
 1532. John Ely.

PHELPS :

1114. G——, prior.
 1159. William.
 1184. Robert.
 1188. Philip.
 1194. Gilbert.
 13.. Stephen. (*See his Seal.*)
 1396. John Cusham, died 1418.
 1418. John Schoyle.
 1429. Richard de Glastonbury.
 1448. John Henton.
 1498. William Gilbert.
 1533. John Ely, abbot.

By these it appears that between the years 1194 and 1416 there is a great hiatus. This is partially supplied by

Phelps, who very properly interpolates Stephen somewhere in 1300, on the authority of a fine seal engraved in Sir R. Hoare's work. Mr. Bord has also added the name of John de Grindlesham in 1274, I suppose on the authority of Dugdale's *Baronage*. But there must have been at least five or six priors in the 212 years which are left almost blank.

The lands of the priory are thus enumerated in the taxation of Pope Nicholas :

Ecclesia de Bruton.	£	s.	d.
Cum capella	26	13	4
Ditto	5	0	0

Prior de Bruton.

Habet maner' de Rungetow Archdeacon'			
Cicestr	8	17	4

Prior de Bruton.

Pro Bruton	17	10	0
Ditto Horsyngton	0	13	4
Ditto Babcary	1	0	0
Ditto Charlton Adam	6	0	0
Ditto Chedesye	0	10	0

The last survey is given by *Dugdale*, vol. vi., p. 336 :—

SURVEY OF LANDS OF BRUTON ABBEY.

Computum Ministrorum Domini Regis, HEN. VIII.

Nuper Monasterium de Brewton.

Com' Somers'	£	s.	d.
Brewton—Redd' liber' ten'	0	19	10
Brewton—Reddit' assis'	67	12	11
Wyke et Pytcombe—Reddit' assis' ..	7	13	8
Horewood—Reddit' assis'	6	3	8
Bratton—Reddit' assis'	2	7	8
Carskelyffe—Reddit' assis'	0	12	6
Hengrove—Reddit' assis'	2	13	8

Wylkinthorpe—Reddit' assis'	..	0	14	4
Brewton—Redd' tenement'	..	11	4	10
Brewton—Redd' macell'	..	4	8	4
Brewton—Perquis' cur'	..	6	17	3
North Bruham—Redd' lib' et cust' ten'	23	6	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Bruham—Firma maner'	..	10	0	0
North Bruham—Perquis' cur'	..	18	15	8
Dyscowe—Redd' assis'	..	6	14	6
Cyckewick—Redd' assis'	..	1	17	0
Holywaters—Redd' assis'	..	0	15	10
Brewton—Redd' assis'	..	1	0	2
Brewton—Scit' nuper mon,' &c.	..	20	0	0
Brewton—Firma rector'	..	30	14	6
Mynhed—Firma rector'	..	24	5	8
Mynhed—Redd' assis'	..	4	0	0
Horsley—Firma cap' mans'	..	6	3	4
Glaston—Redd' un' ten'	..	3	6	8
Mylton Clyvedon—Reddit'	..	1	0	0
Stert—Firma terr' dñic'	..	4	10	0
Horsley—Firma	..	1	0	0
Milton Clyvedon—Firma decim'	..	1	3	4
Sherston—Red' un' ten'	..	0	4	0
Charlton Adam—Redd' lib' ten'	..	0	17	7
Charlton Adam—Redd' assis'	..	10	7	8
Charlton Adam—Firma rector'	..	6	0	0
Charlton Domer—Firma rector'	..	5	13	4
Charlton Adam—Purquis cur'	..	0	0	9
Stony Eston—Redd' assis'	..	5	8	7
Stony Eston—Firma maner'	..	12	18	9
Stony Eston—Perquis cur'	..	0	18	4
Westbury—Redd' assis'	..	5	1	2
Westbury—Firma terr' dñic'	..	5	6	8
Westbury—Firma rector'	..	7	0	0

Westbury—Perquis cur'	..	..	0	0	6
Banwell—Redd' lib' ten'	..	..	1	12	10
Banwell—Redd' custum' et convenc' ten'	12	15	11		
Banwell—Pens' vicar'	..	..	1	0	0
Cryssheton—Pens' rector'	..	..	0	8	0
Banwell—Perquis' cur'	..	..	16	4	1
Horsley—Redd' assis'	..	..	45	6	6
Horsley—Firma terr' dnic'	..	..	11	9	0
Horsley—Firma rector'	..	..	20	0	0
Witnester—Firma rector'	..	..	11	6	8
Horsley—Pannag' porcor'	..	..	0	8	6
Horsley—Perquis' cur'	..	..	1	10	4
Horsley—Vend' bosc'	..	..	0	15	8
Rongton—Redd' assis'	..	..	18	18	11
Rongton—Firma terr' dnic'	..	..	5	13	4
Rongton—Firma rector'	..	..	9	10	0
Merston et al'—Penc' et porc'	..	2	6	8	
Banwell—Firma rector'	..	38	3	4	
Shepton Mountagu—Firma rector'	..	15	12	8	
North Pederton—Redd' assis'	..	19	0	9	
North Pederton—Firma molend'	..	0	6	8	
Meryet—Pens' rector'	..	1	1	0	
North Pederton—Perquis' cur'	..	0	15	1	
Blynfield—Firma maner'	..	8	0	0	
Wormyster—Redd' terr'	..	2	5	0	

By this it appears how enormously their lands and possessions had increased.

Before I conclude, it may not be uninteresting to those who are unacquainted with the works of Leland, to read the quaint account of Bruton, given by this eccentric antiquary: "From Milton to Briweton about a mile dim. Briweton, as I cam from North West into it by South, lyith al a this side Brywe Ryver; there is a streat yn it

from North to South, and another far fairer then that from Est to West. The town is now much occupied with making of clothe. The Paroche Church and th' abby by it stand beyond the Ryver, hard over the Est bridge in Bruton. This bridge is of three archys of stone. There is in the market place of the town a new cross of six archys, and a pillar yn the middle for market folkes to stand yn, begun and brought up to fornix by Ely, last Abbote of Bruton."

Castle Cary.

BY THE REV. PREBENDARY MEADE.

THIS town was anciently called Carith, and Kari. It is situate on the brow of an elevated tract of land, which shelters it from the East, and which is part of that oolite chain which passes through England from the North East to the South West. The soil is a sandy loam, associated with the lower oolite, and was famous for the growth of potatoes before the occurrence of the fatal disease. On the hill above the town the quarries are worked, which supply the building-stone to this neighbourhood—a stone possessing that peculiar orange tint, which, in some localities, has given it the name of the “gingerbread rock.” Westward the descent leads immediately upon the extended level of the lias; and, as is usual, the junction of the upper with the lower strata is marked by a great fertility of soil.

The traveller who merely passes through the streets of Cary, or looks out of a carriage window at the station, can scarcely imagine how extensive and beautiful is the view from the eminence overhanging the town. Here the inhabitants have, of ancient usage, a pleasant and healthful resort; where, emerging from the streets below, they may

imbibe the purer breeze coming directly from the channel, and watch

“The golden sun
Gallop the zodiac in his glistering car.”

The objects presenting themselves to view from this point deserve, perhaps, more particular enumeration.

The eminence itself is called Lodgehill, probably from its having been formerly the site of some ranger's dwelling, or hunting box belonging to the lords of Castle Cary. Looking from hence Southwards, the hills of Corton-Denham, and the conical eminence of Cadbury Castle, crowned with its bold and complicated earthworks, meet the eye. To the South West are Lewesden and Pillesdon hills, in Dorsetshire ; Montacute and Hampdon hills, in Somerset ; the fortress on the latter forming an intermediate station between Cadbury and Castle Neroche. Westward the range of Blackdown, with Castle Neroche and the Wellington pillar ; the Chatham monument at Burton Pynsent, the Poldon hill, and the Hood pillar, are all discernible with the naked eye. Immediately over the latter object the Quantock hills are conspicuous, bearing the camp of Dousborough on their Northern termination. In clear weather the Brendon hills are also visible. More Northward from the vale rise up the knolls of Glastonbury and Brent, both British stations. From few points, perhaps, is there a better opportunity for observing how judiciously the ancient engineers of this Island, before the invasion of the Romans, selected their posts for vigilance, communication, and defence.

On the Western side of Glastonbury Tor, at favourable times of the tide, the glistening surface of the Bristol Channel is clearly discernible. From this point, East-

ward, the eye is conducted along the Mendip range, with the beacon and other conspicuous points on its line. This line again is lost behind the bold acclivity of Creech hill, near Bruton, beyond which, further Eastward, the hills of Wiltshire terminate the view, on whose nearest projecting point stands Alfred's tower, pleasingly reminding the spectator from every part of this district of its association with an interesting passage in early English history, and with one of the greatest men and best of sovereigns who have adorned the annals of our country.

The pastures lying immediately under Cary hill are so well wooded, as to give the idea, from this point, of a continuous woodland; but yet are they not so thickly shaded as to interfere with the production of the best cheese, perhaps, in the world. The little stream, which is honoured with the name of the "River Cary," takes its rise from five springs issuing from under Lodgehill. One of these is called "the Lady's Spring," probably "Our Ladye's." Another, on the opposite of the sheet of water in which they rise, was found enclosed in solid masonry of hewn free-stone, with a covering on the top; this was probably a contrivance for the supply of the castle, which stood upon the adjoining bank. After forming the lake at the foot of Lodgehill, and turning the water-wheels of three mills, the rivulet pursues its course to Babcary, Cary-Fitzpaine, Lyte's Cary, and Cook's Cary, giving its name successively to these places, and thence by Somerton, and through the Sedgemoor, into the river Parrett.

The relics of antiquity at Castle Cary are few, and would be almost unworthy of notice but for some historical associations of which they are suggestive.

The name of the town itself indicates that there was once within its precincts a castle; but the observer must

look carefully to discover the few traces of baronial power and pride which time and man have spared.

Two large mounds, covered with grass, in the paddock immediately above the lake on the East side, defended on the South side by a deep ditch, and on the North West by a wall, built against the hill-side, are all that remain of that ancient fortress, where, for nearly 300 years, the lion banner of the Perceval Lovell waved, and which resisted the assaults even of royal armies, when the lords of Cary upheld against usurpation the cause of legitimate monarchy.

Barlow, in his *Peerage*, published A.D. 1773, and in the article on the Perceval family, states that "The castle of Cary consisted (according to the first construction of the Normans) of a mound with a great tower thereon, situate at one angle of a very extensive court, which was defended on the other points by several lesser towers at proper distances round the inclosure, and by a great gateway." Collinson mentions that in the intrenched area, which still marks the site of the old castle, "implements of war, and bolts of iron" have occasionally been dug up. I have not seen anything of the sort, nor do I believe they have been preserved in this neighbourhood.

There are remains of, probably, a more ancient fort on the hill above the site of the castle. These earthworks consist of a rampart, averaging 24 feet high, and conforming to the line of the hill. On the top of this rampart is a platform, about 40 feet wide at the Southern side, and diminishing to the breadth of 12 feet where the hill turns Northward, and the rampart terminates. A second and smaller agger bounds the platform conformably with the line of the outer agger; but, diminishing Northwards as described above, this agger does not exceed 8 feet in

height, and 16 feet in width. The trace of an old road leading into this fortress is clearly visible beneath the exterior rampart. It is probable that Collinson alludes to these works where he says, that "Henry de Tracy, during the siege of 1153, threw up strong works above the castle."

Having ascertained the position of the castle, the next question which suggests itself is who were its builders, and possessors?

Previous to the conquest the manor of Cary is said to have belonged to the Abbot of Glastonbury, being given to him by Kentwine, a king of the West Saxons, (A.D. 680). It was taken from the monastery by the Conqueror, who seems first to have allotted it to Walter de Donai.* Soon after the conquest we find it in possession of Robert Perceval de Breherval, Lord of Yvery, Montinny, and Vasse, in Normandy. In the hands of this noble family it continued for nearly 300 years, viz., to the 25th Edward III, 1351, when it passed by a female into the family of St. Maur; and again by an heiress to the Lord Zouche of Harringworth. When Lord Zouche was attainted by King Henry VII for assisting Richard III, this castle and manor were given to Lord Willoughby de Broke. The manor and lands

* The following are the words in Domesday Book, as quoted by Collinson and Phelps:—

"Walter holds Cari. Elsi held it in the time of King Edward, and gelded for fifteen hides. The arable is 20 carucates, (a carucate was as much land as a team could plough in a year, about 100 acres). There are in demesne 8 hides and 6 ploughlands, with 6 servants, 33 villeins, and 20 cottagers, with 17 ploughs. There are three mills of 34 shillings rent, and 100 acres of meadow. A wood 1 mile in length, and half-a-mile in breadth, and one burgess in Givel-Chester (Ilchester), and another at Bruton, pay 16*l*6*d*. When he received it, it was worth £16, now £15."

Domesday Book, vol. 1, p. 95.

were afterwards purchased by Edward, the first Duke of Somerset; and in 1675 they passed again by a female heir to Thomas Lord Bruce, eldest son of the Earl of Aylesbury. In 1684 they were sold to two individuals—Mr. Ettricke, of the Middle Temple, and Mr. Playter, of Gray's Inn. The estate and manor then became divided; till Henry Hoare, Esq., having purchased one portion in 1782, and the trustees of his grandson, Sir R. C. Hoare, another portion, the manorial rights, together with the largest estate in the parish, and the inappropriate rectory, have descended to the present proprietor, Sir Henry Ainslie Hoare, Bart.

There are some circumstances connected with the early history of the castle and its proprietors, which should not be passed over without special notice.

The first Lord of Cary, to whom we have already alluded, Robert Perceval de Breherval, Lord of Yvery, &c., was a companion of William, Duke of Normandy, in his successful expedition against England, A.D. 1066. Soon after the battle of Hastings he quitted England, and, returning to Normandy, devoted himself to a religious life, in the Abbey of Bec. He had three sons, 1st, Ascelin, surnamed Gouel de Perceval; 2nd, Gouel; and 3rd, William. Ascelin, his father's eldest son and heir, being a fierce warrior, obtained the name of Lupus, or the wolf; besides the possessions of his father in Normandy, he succeeded to several manors in Somersetshire, which were fortified by the English, and allotted to the officers and friends of the Conqueror. Harptree, Easton, Weston in Gordano, Stawell, and Badcombe, were among those which fell to the share of Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, of Cary. He married, by a compact made according to the custom of those times, after a successful attack upon

the Earl of Bretteville, her father, Isabel de Bretteville, and by her had several sons ; Robert, who succeeded his father as Lord of Yvery, &c., in Normandy ; John, the youngest son, who received the manors of Farringdon and Harptree, and was ancestor of the Barons of Harptree Gournay ; and William Gouel de Perceval, the second son, who, by the death of his brother Robert in 1121, obtained the honours and estates of the family, both in England and Normandy. And here we may remark a curious instance of the capricious origin of surnames in those distant times. Ascelin de Perceval having been, from his fierce disposition, surnamed *Lupus*, the wolf, William de Gouel, his son, was called *Lupellus*, or the young wolf. Hence too his children in this kingdom, dropping the name of Perceval, assumed that of *Lupellus*, *Anglicé Lupell*, and *Lovell* ; and transmitted the same as the name of two great families of the ancient peerage of Great Britain.

This William Gouel de Perceval, who was the first *Lovell* of his race, added much to the nobility of his family by his marriage with Auberie de Bello Monte, daughter of the Earl of Mellent ; who, by her mother's side, was great grand-daughter of Henry, King of France, and of George, King of Russia, and descended directly from Hugh Capet and Charlemagne.

In the reign of King Stephen we are informed that the barons of England were permitted to construct castles, and that no less than 1200 of these provincial fortresses were raised about this period. Accordingly it has been conjectured that this William Gouel de Perceval, who lived during the reign of Stephen, was the individual who built the castle of Cary. That he enlarged and completed the fortress is very probable, and made it the head of his

barony; but the name of Cary seems to indicate the existence of a stronghold here, as at Caër-narvon, Caër-leon, Caër-philly, and Gaer-hill in this neighbourhood, in times anterior to the Norman Conquest. The earthworks on the hill-top, which I have already described, may possibly have been the site of the Caer, or original stronghold of Cary.

That a castle, however, existed in Norman times, and on the site already alluded to, which is denoted by the mounds above the lake, is quite certain. We hear of two different sieges which it sustained, one in the year 1138, and the other in the year 1153. In the civil wars which afflicted this country at the beginning of the reign of Stephen, William Perceval Lovell, then Lord of Cary, took the part of the Empress Maude, the daughter of the late King Henry I, and of her son, afterwards Henry II, against what they deemed the usurpation of Stephen. Stephen had seized the throne on the death of his uncle, King Henry, pretending a claim through his mother, Adela, Countess of Blois, a younger daughter of William the Conqueror, and putting aside the rights of the daughter of the late King Henry I, and of his grandson, Prince Henry. Among the barons who then confederated against Stephen with Lord Lovell of Cary, William de Mohun, and others, we find in the genealogy of the Hussey family (which was exhibited to the meeting at Bruton) the name of Godfrey Lord Hussey, an ancestor of Mr. Hussey Hunt, of Compton Castle.

Henry of Huntingdon (a writer of the 12th century) says that "In the third year of Stephen's reign, 1138, the rebellion of the English nobles burst forth with great fury. Talbot, one of the rebel lords, held Hereford castle in Wales against the king; which y^e king besieged and took.

Robert, the Earl of Gloucester, (natural son of Henry I, by the d^r. of Rhys-ap-Tudor, prince of S. Wales, and therefore half brother of Maude) maintained himself in the strongly fortified castle of Bristol,* and in that of Leeds, in Kent; *Wm. Lovell held Castle Cary*; Payne held Ludlow; Wm. de Mohun,† Dunster castle; Robt. de Nichole, Wareham castle; Eustace Fitzjohn held Melton; and Wm. Fitzalan, Shrewsbury castle, which the king stormed.”

The author of the *Gesta Stephani*, or *Acts of Stephen*, a contemporaneous writer, whose chronicles are published in the same work as the extract from Henry of Huntingdon above quoted, but whose name is lost, gives some further account of the siege of Castle Cary; and, moreover, some particulars of the habits and pursuits of the inhabitants of Bristol in those days, which, as contrasted with what we know of the modern Bristolians, are too curious to be passed over in silence.

After stating that the friends of King Henry, deceased, who had sworn fealty to Matilda his daughter, (especially Baldwin de Redvers, of Exeter, Robert de Badington, the Earl of Gloucester, and others), kindled a great commotion in the West, especially in the neighbourhood of Bristol and Bath, he proceeds thus:—“The Bristolians having license for every sort of villainy, wherever they heard that y^e King (Stephen), or his adherents, had estates, or property of any description, they eagerly flocked to them, like hounds snatching rapidly at the carriion thrown into a kennel; yokes of oxen, flocks of sheep, whatever their

* See also Rapin’s *History of England*, B. vi., A.D. 1138.

† Connected by marriage with the Lovells. See Barlow, p. 402, who says, “Richard, 5th son of Wm. Lovell, married the daughter of Wm. de Moion, or Mohun, Lord of Dunster.”

hearts coveted, or they cast their eyes on, were carried off, sold, or consumed. And when they had thrown into the lowest pit of destruction all that was immediately within their reach, and under their hands, they quickly found their way into every part of England where they heard there were men of wealth and substance, and either violently laid hold of them, or got them into their power by fraud; then bandaging their eyes and stopping their mouths, either by cramming something into them, or inserting a sharp and toothed bit, they conducted their captives, thus blinded, into the middle of Bristol—as we read of the robbers of Elisha—and there, by starvation and torture, mulcted them of their property to the last farthing. Others, pursuing a more crafty course, betook themselves to the quieter parts of the country, where peace and plenty prevailed, and the population lived in ease and security. They frequented the beaten and public highways in open day, disguising their names, their persons, and their business. They wore no kind of armour, nor any distinguishing dress; nor did they swear and use bad language, as robbers usually do. On the contrary, their appearance was humble, their gait gentle; and they entered into courteous conversation with all persons they met, wearing the mask of hypocrisy, until they chanced to light upon some wealthy man, or could steal upon him in a lone place; upon which he was hurried off to Bristol, the dry nurse of England. This kind of robbery, under colour of false pretences and hypocritical appearances, so prevailed throughout the greatest part of England, that there was scarcely a town or village where these frauds were not practised, or where traces of this abominable felony were not left. Thus, neither the King's highways were safe, nor was there the accustomed confidence between man and man; but as soon

as a traveller espied a stranger on the road, he trembled with apprehension; and fleeing from the alarming apparition, took refuge in a wood, or struck into a cross-road, until he recovered courage enough to continue his journey, with more resolution, and in greater security. Reports reaching the King's ears that the Bristolians were disturbing y^e kingdom by their open and secret robberies, though he had enough to do in other parts of the kingdom, he summon'd the militia from all parts of England, and came unexpectedly to Bath, meaning to lay siege to Bristol." On arriving at Bath he surveyed the city, raised the walls higher, constructed outworks, and leaving a strong body of soldiers to watch the Bristolians, marched on to that city to besiege it ; but a council was held, and for certain reasons the siege was abandoned. The history then goes on:—"Swayed by these representations the King abandoned the proposed seige, and having laid waste the country round Bristol, and destroyed or carried off the plunder, he set on foot expeditions against two Castles, Carith and Harpetreu (Cary and Harptree), the one belonging to _____, named Luvel; the other to William Fitzjohn. Both were in close alliance with the Earl (of Gloucester,) and so confederated with him by oaths and leagues, and bound by their homage, that no sooner were they informed of his intention to make head against the Royal power, than they flew to arms to second his cause. Receiving also information that the King proposed to sit down before Bristol, and being of opinion that the siege would be long protracted, they agreed together faithfully to aid the Earl, by making hostile inroads, and harassing the inhabitants of all the neighbouring districts. But the King lost no time in besieging Carith (Cary), and pressing the siege with vigour ; throwing, by his machines, showers of

missiles and fire, without intermission, among the garrison, and reducing them to starvation ; so that at last he forced them to surrender on terms of submission and alliance. They could not hold out any longer, as they were weakened by want of food; neither had the Earl, their hope and refuge, arrived in England; nor could the Bristol men march to their relief, in consequence of the superiority of the Royal force. The terms of the treaty being ratified, the King marched to Harptree," &c., &c. The author then relates a stratagem by which the King, "at a subsequent period," got possession of Harptree Castle which belonged to John, 4th son of Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, and brother of the Lord of Cary. "When the King was passing this castle (Harptree), in his advance with a large force to lay siege to Bristol, the garrison sallied forth and hung on his rear; whereupon he instantly countermarched his troops, and spurring their horses they made a detour, and reached the castle in time to find it almost deserted. Without a moment's delay some set fire to the castle gates, others raised scaling ladders against the walls; and all being encourag'd by the King to the utmost exertions, the castle, having few defenders, was stormed, and left under a guard of his own troops, and the protection of Providence. After his success at Cary, the King's attention was called, without intermission, to the state of affairs in some part or other in England ; and he was constantly in arms, leading his troops from one quarter to another. As it is fabled of the Hydra of Hercules, that as fast as one of the heads was lopped off more sprung forth ; so it was, in a special manner, with the labours of King Stephen: one ended, others still more difficult succeeded; and like another Hercules, he applied himself to the task with invincible energy." The same author proceeds to say that in the year following

(1139), the King stormed Dunster castle, and put down effectually the barbarities of its owner, William de Mohun.*

It would appear that King Stephen, having taken possession of Cary Castle, held and garrisoned it for some time, till at length, in 1153, it was recovered to the Percevals, by the assistance of the Earl of Gloucester, of which circumstance the following is the account given by the same author of the *Acts of Stephen*, who was quoted before. Under the year 1153, (the last of Stephen's reign) he says "Robert, the great Earl of Gloucester, died (at Bristol) September 1147, and was succeeded by his son, William, who was somewhat advanced in years, but effeminate—a chamber knight, rather than a brave soldier. However, soon after coming to the earldom, he happened, for once, to obtain a more brilliant success than any one would have given him credit for; for Henry de Tracy, on the King's side, had fortified the castle of Cary,† to straighten more conveniently the Earl of Gloucester, and extend his own power in the district; upon which, the

* N.B.—From the *Gesta Stephani*, by an anonymous author of the period, translated from the original Latin by Mr. Forester, in *Bohn's Antiquarian Library*.

† Collinson and Phelps, in their account of this siege, represent de Tracy as being the besieger, and not the besieged. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that Stephen, having, after a protracted siege, possessed himself of the Castle of Cary, would immediately have given it up to his rebellious vassal again. Henry de Tracy therefore held it, probably, in the king's interest, till, in this siege of 1153, it was recovered by the Earl of Gloucester, and restored to the Lovells. The original words of the *Gesta Stephani*, in the British Museum, are these:—"Henricus namque de Traicio, vir bellicosus, et in militari exercitio expertissimus, qui et regis partibus parebat, ante castellum quod Cari dicitur, et aliud firmabat, quo et Comitem Glaorriæ per hoc facilius arceret, (et) diffusioris provinciæ dominium possideret; cum, ecce, ipse Comes, talibus, famâ intimante, perceptis, cum immenso repente supervenit exercitu, incepitque Henrici municipium fundo tenuis, ipsumque, cum suis, inglorium cedere coegit."

P. 132, Sewell's edition.

Earl hearing of it, marched there suddenly with a large force, and demolished the works which Henry (de Tracy) had commenced, compelling him to make a retreat."

But to return to our notice of the Lovell family, so long the distinguished possessors of this manor and castle. It is a curious fact that the immediate descendants of *Lupus*, the *wolf*, assumed no less than five different coats of arms, four grandsons wearing each a different shield. Generally speaking, when a house branches off, they all keep the same coat of arms in the main, making some slight variation "for difference." But the noble family of which we are speaking, as if their object had been to puzzle genealogists, adopted coats perfectly different from one another.

Thus, the original arms of Robert Perceval de Bre-herval, and of the lords of Yvery, were: *or, three chevrons gules*.

John Perceval, Lord of Farringdon-Gournay and Harptree, ancestor of the barons of Harptree-Gournay, assumed a coat totally different from that of his father, Robert, Lord Yvery, viz., *argent, a cross coupe and flory at the ends, in saltire gules*.

In the next generation, Walleran, the eldest son of William Gouell de Perceval, surnamed Lupellus, took the Norman estates with the arms of the Percevals of Yvery, &c. *Henry Lovell*, the next son, Baron of Kary, took for his device, *or, semée of crosses crosslet; a lion rampant, azure*. In the collection of the late Col. Woodforde there is still to be seen a pane of ancient stained glass, which was taken from the parish church of Castle Cary, with the coat of the ancient lords of Cary emblazoned.

The fourth son of William Lord Lovell was the ancestor of the Lords Lovell of Titchmarsh, in Northamptonshire. They took for their coat: *barry nebuleé of six, or and gules*.

The fifth son, Sir Richard de Perceval, of Stawell and Batcombe, retained the name of Perceval, but took for arms a coat wholly different from the house of Yvery, represented by his brother Walleran, viz.: *argent, on a chief indented gules; three crosses pattee of the field.*

This nobleman was ancestor of the present Earl of Egmont, who is Lord Lovel and Holland in England, as well as Earl of Egmont in Ireland, and bears for his arms the coat of his ancestor, Richard Perceval, quarterly with that of the Lords Lovel of Titchmarsh.

Among the descendants of this noble family Richard Lovel, Lord of Kari, founded the priory of Stavordale, in the 47th Henry III, 1263, and obtained free warren for all his lands. Another Richard, (born 1550) descendant of the fifth son of William, Lord Lovel, of Cary, which house retained the name of Perceval, is well known for having performed a task of great service to his country. Having incurred the displeasure of his father, George Perceval, Lord of Tykenham, by his marriage with a younger daughter of the Youngs of Buckhorn-weston, he quitted England, and resided four years in Spain. In the year 1586, after his return to his native country, an English ship took from a Spanish vessel, certain letters which no one could decypher, but which were supposed to contain the secret of the Armada. Lord Burleigh, having had some introduction to Richard Perceval, and being well aware of his acquaintance with Spain and Spanish affairs, laid these letters before him. Perceval had the good fortune to decypher them, (see Barlow, p. 399) and thus made known to his country the designs of their enemies, and enabled them to make timely preparations against that formidable armament.

But some of the most remarkable individuals of this family were of the house of William, Lord Lovell, of Titch-

marsh. It was his descendant—the third who bore the title—who, in the 29th of Edward I, signed, with other barons, the memorable letter to Pope Boniface VIII, in answer to the bull of that Pope, which declared the sovereignty of Scotland to depend upon the see of Rome, and forbad Edward to make any pretensions to it; requiring the English sovereign to send ambassadors to Rome, there to receive sentence as to his claims. To this assumption of the Pontiff, the barons of England replied with much dignity, unanimously declaring that the Bishop of Rome had no right over the kingdom of Scotland, or to interfere in any temporal concern of the Crown of England, and that they would never suffer the King of England (was he even himself inclined thereto) to appear judicially, in any case whatever, before Pope Boniface or his successors.

Another Lord Lovel, of Titchmarsh (Francis, the ninth baron) and first Viscount Lovel, was a great favourite of King Richard III, and was appointed Chief Butler, and Lord High Chamberlain. It was of this Lord Lovel that those verses were written by the poet Collingbourne, in which he inveighs against Catesby, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe, and this Lord Lovel, in the following terms:—

“The cat, the rat, and Lovell our dog
 Doe rule all England under the *hog* ;*
 The crook-back’d boar the way hath found
 To root out our roses from the ground ;
 Both flower and bud will he confound,
 Till King of Beasts the swine be crown’d,
 And then the dog, the cat, the rat,
 Shall in his trough feed, and be fat.”

The poet lost his head for these verses. This Lord

* The hog was King Richard, the supporters of whose coat of arms were two hog-pigs.

Viscount Lovel, having been attainted by Henry VII, headed a rebellion against him, and was supposed to have been *killed* at the battle of Stoke, in 1487; but, according to another rumour, escaped by swimming the Trent, never appeared again, and was said to have been starved to death by treachery. A curious discovery was made at Minster Lovel, near Burford, in 1708, of an underground vault, in which was the skeleton of a man apparently sitting at a table, with book, pen, &c., before him—all much decayed—considered by this family to have been this Lord Lovel!

There is no mention made of the castle of Cary after the 12th century, and probably before it passed into the hands of the Lords Saint Maur, in 1351 (24th Edward III), it had fallen to decay. But a large manor house was erected, by some of the noble proprietors of the estate, not far from the site of the old castle. Collinson says that there were in his time, “fine arches and other remains” to be seen of this “stately edifice.”

Within the memory of some now living there was a large arched gateway, connected with stabling on each side, and a groined room, probably a banqueting room, which was used in the time of the French war as a dépôt for military stores.

In this manor house it was that Charles II is said to have slept, on his escape into the West, after the disastrous battle of Worcester. He had safely pursued his journey from Col. Lane's, at Bentley, to Col. Norton's, at Leigh Court, near Bristol, disguised as Mrs. Jane Lane's postilion, that lady riding on a pillion behind the monarch, who went by the name of William Jackson. From Leigh Court the royal fugitive came to Castle Cary, on the 16th

September, 1651.* Here, according to the account given in the *Boscobel Tracts*, the king rested for the night at Mr. Edward Kirton's house ; sending forward Lord Wilmot, one of his faithful companions, to Col. Wyndham's house at Trent, to prepare him for his reception there the next day. Mr. Edward Kirton is believed to have been the Steward of William Seymour, Marquis of Hertford, and afterwards Duke of Somerset, then the proprietor of the manor house of Castle Cary, in which house his steward probably received the king.†

* The following is the exact copy of the passage in the *Boscobel Tracts* :—First, as the king dictated to Mr. Phelps: “Accordingly the next morning (September 16, 1651) we went directly to Trent, to Frank Wyndham's house, and lay that night at Castle Cary, and next night came to Trent, where I had appointed my Lord Wilmot to meet me, &c.”

Boscobel Tracts, p. 151.

Again, p. 244-5: “Lord Wilmot rode to Trent on Monday, to make way for his (ye king's) more private reception, &c. Tuesday morning, September 16, his majesty's ague being then (as was pretended) in ye recess, he repaired to the stable, and there gave order for making ready the horses, and then it was signified by Mrs. Lane (tho' before so agreed) that William Jackson (ye king) should ride single, and carry the portmanteau. Accordingly they mounted, being attended part of the way by one of Mr. Norton's men as a guide, and that day rode thro' the body of Somersetshire, to Mr. Edward Kirton's house, in Castle Cary, near Bruton, where his majesty lay that night, and next morning arrived at Col. Wyndham's said house, &c.”

† N.B.—Edward, the first Duke of Somerset, is said to have bought the estate and manor of Castle Cary. It is certain they were now in possession of William, Marquis of Hertford and Duke of Somerset. See a MS. note of the Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, in Phelps's *Somerset*, ad locum.

An Inventory of the Vestments &c. belonging
to Saint Katherine's Isle, in the Church of
Bridgwater, together with the Rents.

BY THE REV. W. A. JONES, M.A., F.G.S.

THE original MS., of which the following is a copy, is on parchment. It was brought first to light during an examination of the records and archives of the corporation of Bridgwater, which, by their permission, was undertaken by the Rev. W. H. Black, late of the Record office, and myself. It bears no date, but the handwriting is clearly of the 15th century. The Rev. Dr. Oliver, of Exeter, considers that it was written in the reign of Henry VI. It is now given, *verbatim et literatim*, from the original, because of the great interest it possesses to the philologist, and to the ecclesiastical and local antiquarian.

The vestments require no comment, as they correspond more or less with those still in use by the Roman Catholic Church. There are two entries, however, which are peculiar, and as such deserving of special notice. One is the “ij steyned clothes to stond bifore the Tablemer in

ye lent tyme." Here "Tablemer" is probably a form of *Tabernaculum*. In the original the letters are perfectly clear and distinct; but with the word in this form, those who are more versed in these matters than I am seem altogether unacquainted. The other entry is a "guer" or "quer of Co^mmemorations." Here "quer" is probably a form of "queare," or "quire," a square of paper, whereon were recorded the names of the benefactors of St. Catherine's Ile.

I will only further remark that the streets referred to in the Rent Roll bear the same names in the present day. "Ratyn Rew," however, has disappeared, and I have no means, at present, of determining the locality. It seems to have had its origin in the cloth manufactures which were extensively carried on at Bridgwater from an early period. The "pere of towkers sheres," mentioned in this MS., for the use of which Thomas Nawden paid ijd. annually to the wardens of St. Catherine, are indications of the same craft. "Ratteen" was a kind of thick woollen stuff, quilled. "Ratyn Rew" may have been the name of the street or locality where this stuff was manufactured. Pynel is now joined to Orlieu, as Pennel-Orlieu street. In old documents they appear as distinct streets. The origin of both is very obscure. The latter may have been named from the wine trade with Orleans, in France, which place in old MSS. appears in the form of Orliaunce: as "Wyne of Langdoke and of Orliaunce."* The accounts of the water-bailiffs contain many entries of wine among the importations at Bridgwater, temp Henry VIII. May Orlieu street have been an ancient corruption of Orliaunce street?

* Quoted by Halliwell in his *Archaic Dictionary*.

Her folowith the vestiments w^t other thyngs the which bith longyng to Seynt Katřin Ille :

In pīn remayneth a masse bokc w^t ij claspses of sylver.
 Itī remayneth a chalys waying xix on.
 Itī remayneth ij per of vestiments of white damask.
 Itī remayneth a per of vestiments of blew wursted.
 Itī remayneth a per of vestiments of blake damask *
 Itī a per of vestiments of blake silke, but therto lakyth
 the amysse and the stole.
 Itī remayneth a chesipill of blake wursted.
 Itī remayneth a cope of rede silke.
 Itī remayneth ij corporas with ij cacys.
 Itī remayneth a per of vestiments for cny day chekered.
 Itī remayneth a per of vestiments of Bustyan for lent
 tyme.
 Itī remayneth a chesipell of Bustyan.
 Itī remayneth a chesipyll of grene silke.
 Itī remayneth iij cowells ij of them bith of diapur and the
 one is pleyn clothe.
 Itī remayneth iiij autř clothes iij of diapur and one of
 pleyn cloth, iij steyned clothes to hange bifor y^e auter.
 Itī remayneth iiij fallyngs to sett at the auter is side.
 Itī remayneth a cloth to sett before Seynt Katrym in the
 lent time.
 Itī ij steyned clothes to stond bifore the Tablemer in
 y^e lent tyme.
 Itī remayneth iiij sacryn belles.
 It remayneth iij frangs one of white damaske a nother of
 tawny silke.
 Itī remayneth a per of grete candelstycks.

* Erasure

Itm remayneth aper of candelstikks to set upon the aut^r eny day.

Itm remayneth ij litell per of candelstycks for y^e same awtr.

Itm remayneth iij steyned bannarse.

Itm remayneth ij cruetts of tyne.

Itm remayneth an olde pall steyned.

Itm remayneth a quer of Co^memorations.

Itm remayneth an aut^r cloth the which Rawlyn Cutlers wife gave m^d off Howlond clothe

Item remayneth a peire of vestiments of blake wursted . . .

The Copy of Seynt Katren Rent.

In p^rim Willm Thomas Boucher for a shopp by

y^e yere xvjs.

Itm Saunder Elmonte Bocher bi the yere for a shoppe vjs.

Itm John Saunders Mercer for a gardyn in Pynnell strete by the yere xijd.

Itm John Saymo^r holdith a tenēt' in Seynt Mare strete beryng bi the yere vjs.

Itm the howsse nexte Thoms Bentley beryng bi the yere vs.

Itm Johan Cheselet bering bi the yer ... ijs. vjd.

Itm ij Cotags in Ratyn Rew one at iijs. iiijd. and the tother at iiijs.

Itm a chamer over Willm Boucher is shoppe ijs.

Itm a nother o^v Saunder Boucher is shoppe ijs.

Itm John Stevyns in the backe strete berith bi the yere for y^e parte of a tenement y^t was Margery Gony ijs.

Itm in the Ffreryn strete parte of a tenement that was Botylmakers beryng bi the yere ... iijs. iiijd.

Itm in the high strete in the north side that was John Bigwyns beryng bi the yere ... ijs. vjd.

Itm̄ a stabull afor Thomas Ley is dore	...	xijd.
Itm̄ for a gardyn that Agnes Alyss holdith by the yere	...	vjd.
Itm̄ for a gardyn all most at Mathewis ffeld in the south side	...	vijjd.
Itm̄ half a plate by the white chymney	...	xd.
Itm̄ a gardyn w th oute the west yate nexte the old crosse	...	xd.
Itm̄ a gardyn that Agnes Milward holdeth	...	xijd.
Itm̄ John Bounde holdith a tenement beryng bi the yere	...	xijd.
Sm ^{to} 3 ^{li} 1 8		

md̄ that Agnes Cuttelar have gevyn an anyyll to the
chirche of Briggewat' that is to witte to oure laday to
Seynt Kateryn and to Seynt Rasmus.

Itm̄ remayneth a pere of towkers sheres in Thomas
Nawden is honds paying therfor bi the yere to Seynt
Kateryn wardeyns ijd delyuerd bi Agnnes Trowte is. ijd.

Architectural “Restorations.”

BY THE REV. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., ETC.

A VERY conspicuous and very frequent result of the popularity accorded during the last few years to archæological studies is presented in the desire, evinced by persons to whom whether as owners or official guardians is entrusted the custody of ancient edifices, of restoring those buildings to the appearance which they are fancifully supposed to have originally exhibited. Is the rector, or the squire, or the lawyer-churchwarden, for example, possessed of some knowledge of ancient architectural forms, and of some taste for the marvels of mediæval skill, ten to one but you shall presently hear that the grey old parish church, breathing from every stone of ages long passed away, is to be forthwith “restored,” its crumbling mouldings recreated, its half-obliterated sculptures renovated, its time-worn ornaments replaced. Circulars are issued, subscriptions solicited, sums collected, (princely sums too, not unfrequently) meetings held, with chairmen and committees, and treasurers, and secretaries, and gratifying reports of progress. Then, to go a step further, Divine service is suspended, masons and carpenters are called in, and the old church is transformed, transfigured, and metamorphosed with a celerity characteristic of our age and temper. Some months afterwards there is a great gather-

ing ; again there is sacred service in the edifice thus operated on ; the good rector can hardly be heard for the emotion which well nigh strangles him in his efforts to moderate the expression of his joy at the fulfilment of his hopes and labours ; the committee-men assume airs of well-merited importance ; and the parishioners at large look kindly on, glad to get back to their church, and more than ever conscious of the misery of absence from its consecrated walls. Thenceforth matters proceed as usual, only that every day some stranger or other, attracted by the report of what has been done, comes to exercise his critical taste in blame or praise of the result, and goes away delighted or disgusted more in proportion to the amount of his knowledge than of the skill displayed in the "restoration" itself. The latter is usually small ; and, the more the visitor knows, the more, in general, his feelings are outraged.

There is, nevertheless, very often much that has been effected about which words, even many, would not be thrown away. I have in my mind's eye a church where, in the room of a plain but good Perpendicular porch, leading to a nave of the same age, separated by a Norman arch from a Decorated chancel with a graceful piscina, such a pilgrim may notice the following arrangement :— He may enter by an early English porch, with mouldings multitudinous ! He may proceed to a nave whose windows are of the geometrical Decorated period. The Norman chancel-arch has been retained, though re-ornamented ; but at present the chancel is early English, with sedilia, two piscinæ, and an east window of five lights ! The whole is new, and cost four thousand five hundred pounds.

I make no reflection on the spirit which in numberless

instances has suggested such works, or on the liberality and self-devotion which have carried them into execution. Ill would it become me so much as to hint dispraise of what is in many cases so dutiful, so reverent, so disinterested, and so pure. Still I would remember that I am addressing a learned Society, established for the very pursuit of those studies, the cultivation of which has, more than aught else, led the way to the result that I have just noticed ; and I would seriously and earnestly endeavour to view the subject as one of our temptations and dangers, as well as one which furnishes an evidence of kindly zeal and an amiable desire of improvement. I feel, indeed, that I ought not so much as to approach the topic on which I desire to make a few remarks, without first presenting its bright side and saying what I can in its favour. Perhaps I may be weakening that which I have subsequently to bring before you. At any rate I shall be honest. I love too well and reverence too deeply the feelings which have prompted many such "restorations," to take an evil advantage of any power which I may possess of exhibiting their real defects, and of pointing out for condemnation and consequent avoidance the issue in which they have resulted.

But I must not be dissuaded by the excellent intentions which in so many instances have taken the lead in carrying out such labours, from boldly stating and truthfully exposing the pernicious effects to which they have contributed. "Restoration" is the title too generally given to such alterations of ancient structures, while "destruction" would be by far the more correct expression. Abundance of zeal is indeed conspicuous ; but it is too frequently a zeal without knowledge, if it may not even be said to be an irreparable display of ignorant presumption. Precious

remains are daily attacked under the plea of embellishing what is unsightly and of supporting what is ready to fall. The so-called embellishing consists in the defacement of the object, and the so-called supporting in its annihilation or complete metamorphosis. The old proverb is again exemplified, "Tempus edax, homo edacior," which a great Frenchman of our own age has well translated, "Time is blind, man stupid."

Allow me, then, to say a word in favour of mouldings, though crumbling; of sculpture, though mutilated; of walls, and doorways, and roofs, and windows, though imagined to be incomplete and susceptible of considerable restoration. Crumbling, and mutilated, and incomplete they may be. The question is, whether by meddling with them we can do them or ought else a service. I do not think that we can. On the contrary, I think I can show that we cannot—that, so far from doing good, we may to an incalculable extent be doing evil.

What, in the first place, is an ancient edifice? It is a grey relic of ages past and gone. It tells of men and times which have few memorials, and none more visibly and truly attractive than the old walls which they reared, and on which they left the impress of their taste. It was oftentimes the scene of ancient faith, and within its limits some portion of that eventful drama has been transacted which forms the staple of our ecclesiastical or civil history. And not only this: the edifice itself contains a brief chapter, a section at least, of *the history of art*. Its stones cry out to the instructed ear, and reveal wisdom to eyes that have been trained to see. How poor and plain soever, much may be learned from their examination and careful study; at the least, we can speak with assured certainty of the age of the building under our review, and

whether it was the work of one or of several periods. Every detail is more or less interesting, as the work of ancient hands, and declaratory of the mode in which our forefathers met the requirements of their age; to say nothing of a certain innate and inseparable grace which clings to these old structures in every stage of decay and under all circumstances of man's neglect. An ancient edifice is, in one word, a study—a study for the historian, for the divine, the architect, and the artist—for all who love to look back into the vista of the past, either from a desire to escape from, or to bring additional means of enjoyment to, the matter-of-fact vulgarity of the present.

I cannot, indeed, too warmly insist upon the unapproachable beauty and pathetic loveliness of the majority of ancient structures, and the rich mine which they present to modern investigators. Our old churches, for example, and other religious edifices in the several Gothic styles, are models of exquisite taste, and of the perfect command over material which their builders possessed. *They constitute, accordingly the only real schools for modern disciples in the architectural art.* An architect must be imbued with their spirit, and a master of their forms, to be at all worthy of his great name. Not in the studio and over the drawing-table, but amid the walls, and piers, and arches, and ornaments of the structures themselves he can drink in the inspiration and catch the magic of their wondrous beauty. It matters not that the hand of Time, or the still more ruthless attack of human aggression, in the shape of centuries of contemptuous neglect, has despoiled them of a portion of what they once possessed. They have yet abundance to teach, to suggest, to recommend, and to reveal. Every detail has a voice, every arrangement a lesson, every stone a sermon. And

the very dilapidation which is conspicuous adds a value of its own to the lessons which the forms convey; because it certifies to the genuineness of the teaching, and assures the student that he may depend upon what he reads.

Viewing an ancient structure in this light—as a genuine monument of a departed age, and an authentic and truthful pattern for modern imitation—we come to the conclusion that time on the one hand and neglect on the other are in very truth far less injurious than attempts at so-called “restoration.” Time and neglect do not falsify a building; if they add nothing to teach, they introduce nothing to mislead. They do not annex a fictitious character to edifices, and make them utter falsehoods which may deceive the unwary. The utmost which they do is to present in a mutilated form what once was perfect; but they do not give to that mutilated perfection a totally contrary aspect. They do not turn one kind of moulding into another, or change the geometrical tracery of a decorated window into the perpendicular lines of another style, or cut Greek volutes in Norman piers! Let time and neglect do their worst, nothing of this kind can be charged upon them. Can such be affirmed of other influences? Alas! how many a “restored” church must answer the question in the unhappy negative!

Time and neglect, then, are really friends, when compared with the interference of those misguided though avowedly friendly persons who irreparably injure, while they profess to benefit. For contrast more minutely the operations of the two influences. The influence of time and neglect we have already noticed. Great as may be their hostility, their influence is truthful; they instruct us honestly, and without so much as attempting to mislead. They say, ‘We have done our utmost to destroy; but

what has escaped our aggression is genuine and true. You may be assured of what you see, and depend on what we have suffered to remain.' Good and satisfactory. But the "restorers!"—what must they admit, if they be but equally truthful in the account of their labours? They must confess that they have falsified that which they have touched, and that they have entirely removed from the object its special and peculiar value. They may have made the edifice more commodious and comfortable, as they call it, and, as they may fancy, more stable and secure, but they have taken from the structure that priceless quality which, when once lost, can never be restored. They have turned truth into falsehood; they have made that which once could confidently and authoritatively instruct, a vehicle for the transmission and extension of a lie; they have closed for ever the lips of a witness that could not mislead, and in its stead they have given life to another, whose every word is falsehood, and whose every hint is delusion and deceit. Who would do so in any other department of archaeological interest? Who but a madman would, for example, retouch an ancient manuscript, or attempt to bring out into greater relief the precious lines on some inedited coin? Doings similar to these are left to architectural "restorers." And oh! how it makes the hearts of many of us bleed, when, after an absence of years, we revisit some beloved shrine, the idol of youth or early manhood, and find that the well-intentioned but ignorant spoiler has been there, and has "restored" our treasure into a false pretender to that which it never really was, whilst he has obliterated the truthful lines and erased the indubitable characteristics which unhesitatingly and clearly revealed its specific peculiarities and real claims on our regard. What he has

left behind is our treasure and delight no longer ; but, with all the smooth outside which he may have given it, nought else but literally, “a mockery, a delusion, and a snare ;” or, if I may quote my own words in another place, “a hypocrite in stone and plaster, as despicable in its way as a hypocrite in flesh and blood !”

Permit me to cite an example in this very county, an example of which indeed I can scarcely bear to speak with patience. For the sake of brevity, I select one single object—an object, however, which used to possess for me very many and sacred charms—I allude to the font of St. James’s Church, in Taunton. It was one of those fine octagonal fonts of the fifteenth century, with which most of us must be familiar, adorned with niches, figures, and quatrefoils. When the church was “restored” to its present condition, the font was not permitted to pass without its share of the general outrage. On a subsequent visit I could not so much as recognise the dearly-loved relic. It also had been “restored ;” that is, all its ancient peculiarities had been obliterated, the chisel had passed over its entire surface, an Italian artist in plaster had supplied some figures, which were stated to be produced “without violating the true character” of the monument. A handbill, issued on the completion of these atrocities, magniloquently asserted that the font had been “restored to its original perfect state,” and that the said restoration was “accomplished in a manner highly creditable !” This is precisely the kind of ordeal to which many of our churches have been ruthlessly subjected, an ordeal which has been followed by a result similar to that in the case of the font of St. James’s, whose proper synonyme is—destruction !

May I add, without offence, that in this same town of

Taunton there is a precious Tower, now, alas, in jeopardy from the same feeling as that to which I have referred—hanging, as it were, in the balance of public opinion, and whose days, for aught that I know, are numbered! My accomplished friend, the architect applied to, has honourably and truthfully declared of it, “The old tower, so long as it remains, will always be more valued than a new one, however perfect.” Most thankful shall I be if any words of mine shall aid in recommending such an opinion, and in leading to a more accurate judgment those who, with the best intentions, (for of that their liberality is a convincing proof) seem, nevertheless, inclined to dispute its truth.

But observe not only the unpardonable violation of every feeling of reverence, truthfulness, and reality, whereof such doings are guilty, but the irreparable injury which is thus perpetrated on every department of art. Let it not be forgotten that restoration at the very best can be but restoration. Its authority, therefore, must needs be limited, and by a large class of minds will not be so much as recognised at all. Because, in fact, *the authority of a restored building is but the authority of the restorer.* The edifice ceases to be an independent testimony, and becomes the mere exponent of the views of some modern architect. Its artistic value is entirely gone; and the nearer it apparently resembles the original, the more false it is, and the more certain to deceive. I do not underrate the taste and acquirements of modern builders by thus expressing my grief over the ancient works with which too many of them have presumed to meddle. I have some learned members of that noble profession among my most intimate and valued friends—men so imbued with the feelings of their great predecessors that all their creations are veritable impersonations and

reproductions of the styles of mediæval days. A new church in such accomplished hands is sure to have merit, and perhaps transcendent excellence. Need I mention such men as my friends Mr. Ashpitel, Mr. Charles Baily, Mr. Anthony Salvin, and Mr. George Gilbert Scott? They shall build you edifices which faithfully reflect the forms of old, and show that exquisite taste and true artistic feeling have yet among ourselves some hearts in which to dwell. But the labours of architects must be confined to their proper province. And that province lies not in changing the character of our old buildings, but in constructing new ones in which the old spirit is truthfully embodied ; not in erasing from those examples of our forefathers' skill which have happily descended to our own times the marks which constitute their value, as real examples of ancient art and sources from which its true peculiarities may be learned and understood, but in diligently studying those peculiarities, in jealously guarding them, and in truthfully reiterating them in the works which they construct. With the precious originals let them not dare to tamper. Let them, and let us, remember, that no restored monument is an example of ancient art; that henceforth no lessons can be learned from it, no suggestions obtained, no counsels taken ; that, how clever, picturesque, and graceful soever the restoration may be, it is, and it ever will be, a restoration only. No pilgrim will ever religiously visit it, or, if he do, will ever draw from it the wisdom that one crumbling fragment of the building which preceded it would never have failed to give him. It will hereafter fire no patriot's soul and kindle no poet's eye. Its historical importance, its artistic value, its architectural authority—all are gone—gone irretrievably—gone for ever. In words which have lately emanated from the Executive

Committee, of which I have the honour to be a member, of the Society of Antiquaries, and which we have properly embodied in a brief circular for distribution, as circumstances shall occur, through the length and breadth of England, whose memorials are exposed to such fearful jeopardy :—so-called restoration is not only “wholly opposed to the judgment of the best archaeologists,” but is essentially “untrue in art, unjustifiable in taste, destructive in practice,” and productive of “irreparable mischief.”

“Woodman spare that tree!” sings in pathetic strains the fair! “Rectors, churchwardens, vestrymen, architects,” sighs the archaeologist, “spare your churches, have pity on your ancient houses, and let your crumbling walls alone.” They will last much longer than many of you suppose. And rest assured that you cannot match them, if you try! You may remove subsequent additions, unsightly galleries, flat ceilings above which timber roofs lie concealed, multitudinous coats of whitewash, and as multitudinous coats of paint. You may let the light into windows, and allow feet to pass through doorways where modern brickwork has denied an entrance; and you may take away as many recent excrescences as you please, be they of whatever kind they may. And then you will have done to the old portion of your church all that you ought to do. “But the structures themselves are falling,” perhaps you answer. First of all, I reply, be sure of this. Then, if the fact be certain—if time, or neglect, or both, have produced their worst result—endeavour what you can to simply strengthen, without removing, and without adding to. See what iron will effect in the way of binding together parts which are becoming disunited. Let your motto be, “Preserve.” Recollect that everything rescued from destruction is a precious gain. And reflect for a

moment before we part on the alternative. Suppose you were to allow those ancient glories to be removed, and that the very best and most accomplished architect of the age were to superintend the introduction of other ornaments, or the erection of another fabric. How would you yourselves regard his work after he had finished it, and perhaps had done his best and effected his mightiest? You would think it, perhaps, clever, perhaps grand, perhaps artistic and striking. This is *all* that even you yourselves could think it. A grey fragment of the former edifice would be really dearer to you than all the rest. Never could you regard the new as you did the old, itself hallowed and hallowing all that was united to it. You would look upon it with different eyes, and think of it with different hearts. Stay your hand, I entreat you, while you yet possess your ancient treasure: after the visit of the spoiler you will look and long for it in vain. Tenderly watch its signs of decay. Protract its duration as long as possible. And keep it faithfully—keep it religiously—keep it inviolately. Resist all attempts to “restore.” The solemn ruin shall breath what no restoration can ever reveal. For, once more—and never be the maxim forgotten—**RESTORATION IS DESTRUCTION, AND A MONUMENT RESTORED IS A MONUMENT DESTROYED.**

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Phillips, Sir Thomas, Bart., Middlehill, Worcester.

Quekett, John, Esq., Royal College of Surgeons, London.

Ramsay, A. C., Esq., F.R.S.

Salter, J. W., Esq., F.G.S., Museum of Practical Geology.

Sedgwick, Rev. A., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Prof. Mineralogy*, Cambridge.

Smith, C. Roach, Esq., F.S.A., Liverpool-street, London.

Speke, J. H., Esq.

Turner, Dawson, Esq., Yarmouth.

Willis, Rev. R., F.R.S., F.G.S., *Jacksonian Professor*, Cambridge.

Wilson, Daniel, Esq., *Sec. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*.

Warner, Rev. R., Great Chalfield, Wilts.

Yates, J., Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., Lauderdale House, Highgate.

Societies in Correspondence

With the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE BRISTOL AND WEST OF ENGLAND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF NORTHAMPTON.

THE SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE LEICESTER LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE KILKENNY AND SOUTH-EAST OF IRELAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

SOCIETIE VAUDOISE DES SCIENCES NATURELLES, LAUSANNE.

THE LANCASHIRE HISTORIC SOCIETY.

THE CHESTER LOCAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

THE WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

RULES.

THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSET-SHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its objects shall be, the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archaeology and Natural History, in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset.

II. The Society shall consist of a Patron, elected for life; a President, elected for three years; Vice-Presidents; General, and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected.—No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a Member of the Society.

III. Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint; of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the Members.

IV. There shall also be a General Meeting fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving Reports, reading Papers, and transacting Business.—All members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V. The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society, upon receiving a requisition signed by ten members.—Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting, and its object, shall be given to each Member.

VI. The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee (of which the officers of the Society shall be *ex-officio* Members) which shall hold Monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and Sub-committees, and for transacting other necessary business; five of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings, after the official business has been transacted.

VII. The Chairman, at Meetings of the Society, shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member.

VIII. One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. All Manuscripts, and Communications, and the other property of the Society, shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX. Candidates for admission as Members shall be proposed by two Members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the members present balloting shall elect. The rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a Member.

X. Ladies shall be eligible as Members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two Members, and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI. Each Member shall pay ten shillings on admission to the Society, and ten shillings as an Annual Subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII. Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards, shall be Members for life.

XIII. At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be ballotted for as Honorary or Corresponding Members.

XIV. When any office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same; such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV. The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee, chosen for that purpose; and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI. No change shall be made in the Laws of the Society, except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each Member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII. Papers read at Meetings of the Society, and considered by the Committee of sufficient interest for publication, shall be forwarded (with the author's consent) to such Periodical as shall be determined by the Committee to be the best for the purpose, with a request that a number of such papers may be printed separately, for distribution to the Members of the Society, either gratuitously, or for such payment as may be agreed on.

XVIII. No religious or political discussion shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX. That any person contributing Books or Specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession

of them in the event of the property of the Society ever being sold, or transferred to any other county. Also persons shall have liberty to deposit Books or Specimens for a specific time only.

N.B. One of the objects of the Society shall be to collect, by donation or purchase, a Library and Museum, more particularly illustrating the History, (Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical) of the County of Somerset.

*** *It is requested that contributions to the Museum or Library, be sent to the Curator, at the Society's Rooms, Taunton.*

LIST OF MEMBERS.

1856-7

Those marked * are Life Members.

Abraham, T. *Dunster*
 Acland, Sir P. P. Bart. *Fairfield House*
 Acland, Sir T. D. Bart. *Killerton Park, Devon*
 Acland, T. D. *Spreydoncote, Devon*
 5 Acres, Rev J. *Clevedon*
 Adair, A. *Heatherton Park*
 Adair, A. W. "
 Addington, H. J. *Langford*
 Adlam, William, *The Firs, Chew Magna*
 10 Ainslie, Rev. A. C. *Corfe, Taunton*
 Alford, H. *Taunton*
 Allen, J. R. *Lyngford House*
 Allen, Rev. C. *Stocklinch, near Ilminster*
 Allen, B. T. *Burnham*
 15 Anstice, Rev. J. B.
 Anstice, Richard, *Bridgwater*
 Anstice, Mrs. J. "
 Auckland, the Right Rev. Lord, *Palace, Wells*
 Avery, J. G. *Sherborne, Dorset*

20 Badcock, Miss H. *Taunton*
 Badcock, H. *Wheatleigh Lodge*
 Badcock, R. G. *The Elms, Taunton*
 Badham, J. B. *Bristol*
 Bagehot, Edward, *Langport*
 25 Bagehot, Walter, "
 Bagshawe, E. L. *Bath*
 Bailward, J. *Horsington, Blandford, Dorset*
 Baker, John, *Weston-super-Mare*
 Baker, C. Gifford, *Seaton, Devon*
 30 Ball, Wm. Chapple, *Taunton*
 Bally, W. F. *Sion Hill, Bath*
 Barnard, Rev. H. J. *Yatton*
 Barrett, W. *Moreden House, North Curry*
 Barrowforth, J. *Cheddon Fitzpaine*
 35 Bartrum, J. J. 41, *Gay Street, Bath*
 Bateman, Hugh Willoughby, *Sidney-place, Bath*
 Batten, H. B. *Hollands, Yeovil*
 Batten, J. *Yeovil*
 Batten, E. *Thorn Faulcon, and Lincolns Inn, London*
 40 Baynes, T. S. 98, *Mount-street, Grosvenor Square, London*
 Beadon, Rev. Canon, *North Stoneham, Hants*
 Beadon, W. *Otterhead, Honiton, Devon*
 Beadon, Edwards, *Highlands, Taunton*
 Beadon, Captain G., r.n. *Creech Barrow, Taunton*
 45 Bearcroft, Rev. E. C. K.
 Bernard, H. *Wells*
 Berryman, W. C. jun. *Wells*
 Bewes, Rev. T. A. *Beaumont, Plymouth*
 Blackwell, Rev. W. *Mells*
 50 Blair, H. M. *Farley Castle*
 Blake, W. *Bishop's Hull*
 Blake, Downing, *Holway, Taunton*
 Bluett, C. *Taunton*
 Bird, J. "
 55 Bond, Rev. J. *Weston, Bath*
 Bord, J. G. *Bruton*
 Bouverie, Hon. P.P. *Brymore House*
 Bouverie, P. P. jun. " "
 Bown, Miss, *Taunton*
 60 Boyd, R. M.D. *Wells*

Boyle, Hon. and Rev. Richard, *Marston, Frome*
 Brace, W. H. 25, *Gay Street, Bath*
 Brackstone, R. H. *Lyncombe Hill, "*
 Breton, Lieut. R.N. *Camden-place, "*
 65 Bridges, H. *Bridgwater*
 Broadmead, P. *Milverton*
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 75 Brymer, J. S. 76, *Pulteney-street, Bath*
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 Bullock, George, *East Coker*
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 85 Cave, G. *Norton Fitzwarren*
 Cave, T. *Yeovil*
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 Chilcott, Rev. W. F. *Monksilver*
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 Clarke, A. A. *Taunton*
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 Clerk, E. H. *Westholme House, Pilton, Shepton Mallet*
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 Coker, W. Worthington, *Wild Oak, Taunton*
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Collings, Rev. W. T. *Le Manoir Serk, Guernsey*
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 Cordwent, G. *Taunton*
 105 Cornish, C. H. "",
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 Cox, W. *Brockley, near Yatton*
 Crosse, Mrs. Andrew, *Comeytrowe House*
 Crotch, Rev. W. R. *Uphill*
 110 Culverwell, John, *Williton*
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 Dance, Rev. G. "",
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 Davies, Edmund, *Wells*
 115 Davies, Henry, *Weston-super-Mare*
 Davis, Maurice, *Langport*
 Davis, Horatio, *Mount Beacon House, Bath*
 Davis, C. E. *Bath*
 Davis, W. W. *Oakhill, Taunton*
 120 Davis, H. *Taunton*
 Dawson, T. *Trull*
 De Haviland, Rev. C. R. *Downside, Bath*
 De l'Hoste, Lieut.-Col. E. *Cannington*
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 125 Dickinson, E. H. "", "",
 Donne, B. M. *Crewkerne*
 Doveton, Capt. *Haines Hill, Taunton*
 Down, E. *Exeter*
 Dowty, F. G. *Bridgwater*
 130 Dyne, Henry, *Bruton*
 Easton, R. *Taunton*
 Edwards, Rev. H. *Churchstanton*
 Egremont, Countess of, *Orchard Wyndham*
 Elliot, Miss, *Osborne House, Taunton*
 135 Elliot, W. F. "",
 Elliott, Rev. J. *Pitminster, (deceased)*
 Ellison, Rev. N. T. *Huntspill*
 Elwell, J. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Escott, Miss, *Hartrow House*
 140 Esdaile, E. J. *Cothlestone House*
 Esdaile, W. C. D. *Barley Park, Ringwood, Hants*
 Eskersall, Miss, *Bathwick Hill, Bath*

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 Fagan, Rev. G. H. *Kingweston*
 145 Falconer, R. W. M.D. *Bath*
 Falkner, Francis, " "
 Falkner, Frederick, " "
 Falkner, F. H. " "
 Field, F. " "
 150 Field, A. *Taunton*
 Fisher, J. M. " "
 Fisher, T. " "
 Fiske, H. " "
 Fitzgerald, Rev. A. O. *Charlton Mackerel*
 155 Foley, Rev. R. *North Cadbury*
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 Fox, C. J., M.D. *Brislington*
 Fox, Sylvanus, *Linden, Wellington*
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 160 Gandy, G. *The Chain, Preston, Lancashire*
 Gandy, Rev. J. H. *Old Cleeve*
 Garrod, James, *Wells*
 Giles, W. *Taunton*
 Giles, C. E. " "
 165 Giles, Captain, *Dinder*
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 Girardot, Rev. W. *Hinton Charterhouse*
 Gordon, James, *Weston-super-Mare*
 170 Goodford, Rev. C. O. d.d. Head Master, *Eton*
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 Harrison, T. S. M.D. *Frome*

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 190 Helyar, W. W. *Coker Court, Yeovil*
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 Isaacs, T. W. P. *Bath*
 Jeboult, J. *Taunton (deceased)*
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 King, Rev. C. *Stoke St. Gregory*
 220 King, J. W. *Chilton-super-Polden*

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 Kinglake, H., M.D. *Taunton*
 Kingsbury, J. *Taunton*
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 *Labouchere, Rt. Hon. H., M.P. *Stoke Park, Slough, Bucks*
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 Long, W. *Lansdowne Place, Bath*
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 Mansell, J. C. *Shaftesbury, Dorset*
 250 Manners, G. P. *Bath*
 Markland, J. H. "
 Marshall, W. *Taunton (deceased)*
 Mate, Miss, " *(deceased)*
 May, Frederick, "
 255 Mayhew, T. *Glastonbury*
 Meade, Rev. R. J. *Castle Cary*
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 Moore, C. *Cambridge Place, Bath*
 Morle, Thomas, *Cannington Park*
 Morris, J. *Bath*
 Moysey, H. G. *Bathealton Court*
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 Murch, Jerom, *Cranfields, Bath*
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 275 Newton, F. W. *Barton Grange*
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 Nichols, Rev. W. J. *Lansdown Crescent, Bath*
 Norman, G. 1, *Circus, Bath*
 Norman, A. M. *Kibworth, Market Harborough*
 280 Norman, J. *Staplegrove, Taunton*
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 Nutting, Rev. H. *Chedzoy*
 Oakley, W. *Taunton*
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 Paget, Arthur J. S. " "
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 Philippss, Dan, *Bridgwater*
 Pinchard, W. P. *Taunton*
 Pinder, Rev. Professor, *Wells*
 Pinney, W. M.P. *Somerton Erleigh*
 300 Pinney, Miss, " " "

Pitman, S. *Rumhill*
 Plowman, T. *North Curry*
 Pollard, G. *Taunton*
 Poole, G. S. *Bridgwater*
 305 Poole, J. R. "
 Poole, Rev. J. *Enmore*, (deceased)
 Popham F. *Bagborough House*
 Porch, T. P. *Edgarley*
 *Portman, Lord, *Bryanston House, Dorset*
 310 Prankerd, John, *Langport*
 Pring, J. D. 15, *Dowry Parade, Clifton*
 Pring, J. H. M.D. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Pulman, G. P. R. *Crewkerne*
 Pulman, Rev. W. W. *Wellington*
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 Pyne, Rev. W. *Charlton, Somerton*
 Quantock, Major, *Norton-sub-Hamdon*
 Quekett, E. *Langport*
 Raban, R. B. *Hatch Beauchamp*
 320 Raban, Lt.-Col. "
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 Rawle, T. *Taunton*
 Redfern, Rev. W. T. *Taunton*
 Reeves, Archibald, *Taunton*
 325 Rhodes, Rev. E. D. *Hampton Villa, Bath*
 Richards, Rev. T. M. *Alcombe*
 Richards, W. "
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 Rowe, J. K. *Taunton*
 Rowley, Rev. W. W. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Routledge, Rev. W. D.D. *Bishops Hull*
 Rowcliffe, Charles, *Stogumber*
 335 Sabine, Rev. William, *Rectory, Brympton*
 Salmon, Lt.-Col.
 Sanford, E. A. *Nynehead Court*
 Sanford, W. A.
 Scarth, Rev. H. M. *Bathwick, Bath*
 340 Schuldam, Mrs. E. *Norton Fitzwarren*

Scott, Rev. J. P. *Staplegrove*
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 Sealy, H. N. *Nether Stowey*
 345 Searle, Rev. H. C. *Pen Selwood*
 Serel, Thomas, *Wells*
 *Seymour, H. D. M.P. *Knoyle, Wilts*
 Shaw, Rev. W. H. E. D. *Stoke St. Mary*
 Sheppard, A. B. 18, *Lincolns-Inn-Fields, London, W.C.*
 350 Sheppard, J. *Frome*
 Sheppard, W. B. *Keyford House, Frome*
 Sheppard, F. J. *Wells*
 Sheppard, S. B. *Selwood, Frome*
 Shipton, Rev. J. N. D.D. *Othery*
 355 Shore, J. *Whatley, near Frome*
 Shout, R. H. *Yeovil*
 Shute, H. *Cary Fitzpaine*
 Symons, William, *Dunster*
 Skinner, George, *Belmont, Bath*
 360 Slade, Wyndham, *Munty's Court, Taunton*
 Smith, Basset, 38, *Bennet Hill, Birmingham*
 Smith, N. *Clifton*
 Smith, Rev. C. *Bishops Lydeard*
 Soden, J. sen. *Bath*
 365 Solly, Miss L. ,
 Sotheby, Rev. T. H. *Milverton*
 Sparks, W. *Crewhorne*
 Speke, Mrs. *Roeford Lodge*
 Speke, W. *Jordans, near Ilminster*
 370 Spencer, Rev. J. W. *Wilton*
 Sperrin, J. *Weston-super-Mare*
 Spicer, R. W. *Chard*
 Squire, F. *Pall-mall, London, S.W.*
 Stephenson, Rev. J. *Lympsham*
 375 Stuart, Rev. T. B. *Wookey*
 Stone, W. H. *Budleigh Salterton, Devon*
 Stradling, Miss, *Chilton-super-Polden*
 Stradling, W. " "
 Stradling, W. J. L. " "
 380 Sully, T. *Bridgwater*
 Surtees, W. Edward, *Tainfield*
 Sweet, Rev. C. *Sampford Arundel*
 Sydenham, A. C. M.D. *Yeovil*
 Symes, Rev. R. *Cleeve, Bristol*

385 Talbot de Malahide, Lord, *Shepton*
 Taylor, William, *Bridgwater*
 Thomas, C. J. *Paragon Buildings, Clifton*
 Thompson, Charles, *Cardiff*
 Tinling, Rev. E. D. 30, *Crescent, Bath*

390 Todd, Lieut.-Col. *Taunton*
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 Tomkins, Rev. H. G.
 Traherne, Rev. J. M. *Coedriglan, Cardiff*
 Trenchard, H. C. *Taunton*

395 Trevelyan, Sir W. C. Bart. *Nettlecombe Court, and Wallington, Northumberland*
 Trevelyan, Lady
 Trevelyan, Sir C. E. *Treasury, London, S.W.*
 Trevelyan, Rev. E. O. *Stogumber*
 Trevelyan, Arthur, *Tyneholm, Tranent, N.B.*

400 Trevelyan, Miss, *Nettlecombe Court*
 Trudell, James, *Taunton*
 Tucker, Rev. H. T. *Leigh Court*
 Tucker, Robert
 Turle, H. *Taunton*

405 Turner, Rev. W. H. *Trent*
 Turner, A. *Staplegrove*
 Turner, C. J.
 Tunstall, M.D. 35, *Brock-street, Bath*
 *Tynte, Col. C. K. K. *Halswell House*

410 Tynte, Col. C. J. K. M.P. *Cefn Mabley, Glamorganshire*
 Tynte, Col. K. *Leversdown House*
 Uttermare, T. B. *Langport*

Vibart, James, *Chilliswood*
 Vining, Charles, *Yeovil*

415 Voules, Rev. T. A. *Beer Crocombe*

Waldron, James, *Wiveliscombe*
 Walker, L. 13, *King's Road, Grey's-Inn, London, W.C.*
 Walter, W. *Oldbury Lodge*
 Walter, R. *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*

420 Walters, G. *Frome*
 Ward, Rev. J. W. *Ruishton*
 Warre, Rev. F. *Bishops Lydeard*
 Warre, Miss
 Warren, J. F. H. *Langport*

425 Warren, Rev. J. *Bawdrip*
 Webber, Rev. E. A. *Runnington*
 Welch, C. *Shepton Mallet*
 Welman, C. N. *Norton Manor*
 Welsh, W. I. *Wells*

430 West, G. *Thurlbeer*
 Weston, Plowden C. J. *South Carolina, United States*
 White, C. *Berciel Cottage, Wellington Road, London*
 White, F. *Wellington*
 White, F. G. *Taunton*

435 Whitmash, E. *Taunton*
 Wickham, Rev. G. H. D. *Horsington Rectory, Wincanton*
 Wickham, Whalley, *Frome*
 Williams, John W. *Williton*
 Williamson, Rev. John, *Theale, near Wells*

440 Winter, Charles, *Bishops Lydeard*
 Winter, Mrs. *Priory, Ash Priors*
 Winthrop, Capt. R.N. *Taunton*
 Wolff, D. *Foreign Office, London, S.W.*

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 Woodforde, F. H. M.D. *Fairwater, Taunton*
 Woodforde, G. A., *Castle Carey*
 Wood, V. S. *Langport*
 Woodland, J. *Bridgwater*
 Wrangham, Digby G. *The Rocks, Bath*

450 Yatman, Rev. J. A. *Winscombe, Sidcot*
 Young, J. *Elm Cottage, Taunton*

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